Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





United States Department of Agriculture

Rural Electrification Administration

> REA Bulletin 50-6 (D-806)

9TK4018 U5

Reserved

Specifications and Drawings for Underground Electric Distribution



SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR UNDERGROUND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Approved for Reprint - April 1988

Reprinted to include Revised Drawings dated 10/16/81

1. General

These specifications provide for the construction of underground distribution power facilities by the direct burial of cables, using either plowing methods or trenching, as specified by the owner.

All construction work shall be done in a thorough and workmanlike manner in accordance with the staking sheets, plans and specifications, and the construction drawings.

The 1973 Edition of the National Electrical Safety Code (ANSI C2-1973) shall be followed, except where local regulations are more stringent, in which case local regulations shall govern.

2. Storage of Material and Equipment

All material and equipment to be used in construction shall be stored so as to be protected from deteriorating effects of the elements. If outdoor storage cannot be avoided, the material and equipment shall be stacked on supports well above the ground line and protected from the elements as appropriate, and with due regard to public safety.

3. Handling of Cable

Cable shall be handled carefully at all times to avoid damage, and shall not be dragged across the ground, fences or sharp projections. Care shall be exercised to avoid excessive bending of the cable. The ends of the cable shall be sealed at all times against moisture with suitable end caps. Where it is necessary to cut the cable, the ends shall be terminated or sealed immediately after the cutting operation.

4. Plowing

When cables are to be installed by plowing, the plowing equipment shall be subject to the approval of the owner and the public authorities having jurisdiction over highway and road rights-of-way. The plow must be provided with a means to assure positive holddown of the plow blade to provide proper depth at all times.

The design of the plowshare shall be such that the cable passing through the plow will not be bent in a radius less than twelve times the outside diameter of the cable.

The equipment shall be capable of extending the plow a minimum of six inches below the specified depths under all terrain conditions of plow utilization.

The equipment and construction methods used by the contractor shall be such as to cause minimum displacement of the soil. The slot made in the soil by the cable plows shall be closed immediately by driving a vehicle track, or wheel, over the slot or by other suitable means.

Starting and terminating points of the plowing operation shall be excavated prior to cable installation to reduce possible cable damage and to insure sufficient burial depth.

During the plowing operation, care is to be exercised to feed the cable or wire into the ground through the plow loosely and at minimum tension. Besides using proper equipment and construction methods, the contractor shall furnish competent supervision at all times at the side of plowing operations to assure compliance with these specifications.

If, during the plowing operation, the plow should strike a buried object or rock that would stop the equipment and necessitate removal of the plow from the ground, the plow shall be removed from the ground carefully and, if practical, without backing the plow. If it should be necessary to back the plow to remove it from the ground, the cable shall be uncovered a sufficient distance back for inspection by the owner to determine whether the cable or wire has been damaged.

The cable shall be inspected carefully by the contractor as it is payed out from the reel to be certain that it is free from visible defects. Every instance of damaged cable observed at any time—whether prior to installation, during installation, or when discovered by test or observation subsequent to installation in plant—shall be immediately called to the attention of the owner. Repair or correction of such damage shall be done promptly and in accordance with the written instruction of the owner. The location of any such repair shall be indicated on the staking sheet.

5. Special Requirements for Coordination between Owner and Contractor Where Cable Is To Be Installed by Plowing

The staking sheets shall be reviewed jointly in the field by the contractor and the owner prior to the start of construction. The contractor shall at that time propose any changes or clarifications he feels desirable. These changes, if approved by the owner, will be made and recorded on the staking sheets. No changes on the staking sheets shall be made by the contractor without the prior written approval of the owner. A representative of the owner shall

remain in the immediate vicinity of the plowing operations at all times and will consider and approve any acceptable changes proposed by the contractor. A representative of the owner will also inspect any damage to cable and approve acceptable methods of repair or correction of such damage in accordance with the provisions of these specifications.

In the event that rock is encountered during the plowing operation so that the buried cable cannot be installed to the required minimum depths in soil, the contractor shall determine for the owner the nature and extent of the rock encountered. Based on this information, the owner will determine whether the cable is to be rerouted, trenched in rock or a change made to aerial construction. This decision will be made promptly, and appropriate changes in units will be made on the staking sheets. Such changes shall be in writing, dated, and initialed by the owner.

Due to the necessity of making on-the-spot corrections and changes on staking sheets, it may not be possible for the owner to issue revised staking sheets to the contractor in all cases. When changes are made, dated, and initialed by the owner on any set of the contractor's staking sheets, it shall be the contractor's responsibility to transfer these changes to all other sets of staking sheets being used by the contractor for construction purposes.

The contractor shall provide a competent representative to work with the owner on the inventory and inspection of buried cable units. The inventory of buried cable shall be made as soon after the plowing operation as practical to avoid later disagreements on the quantity of cable installed when changes are required in the project.

6. Trenching

All trenching depths specified are minimum as measured from the final grade to the top surface of the cable. The routing shall be as shown on the staking sheets and plans and specifications unless conditions encountered are such that changes are necessary to accomplish the work. In such event, the owner shall be notified promptly. If rock or other difficult digging is involved, the contractor shall determine the nature and extent of the difficulty, and the owner will determine whether rerouting, rock trenching, plowing or other changes are necessary. Loose soil or crumbly rock will not be considered as "difficult digging." The trench widths specified are minimum and should be increased as necessary to obtain the required depths in loose soils.

Where trenches are intended for more than one cable, particular care must be taken to provide for extra depth and width to allow for soil falling into the trench during the laying of the first cables.

Care shall be exercised to minimize the likelihood of waterflow since this may cause trench damage and reduction in trench depth. When this occurs, the trench must be cleared to the specified depth before installing the cable.

All trenches shall follow straight lines between staked points as far as possible. Secondary and service trenches shall extend in a straight line from takeoff points wherever possible. The trenches shall be dug so that the bottom has a smooth grade. Large rocks, stones and gravel in excess of one inch shall be removed from the bottom of the trench. Where this cannot be done, a two-inch bed of sand or clean soil shall be placed in the bottom of the trench.

Construction shall be arranged so that trenches will be left open for the shortest practical time to avoid creating a hazard to the public and to minimize the likelihood of trench collapse due to other construction activity, rain, accumulation of water in the trench, etc.

7. Installing Cable

The cable shall be placed in the trench as soon after the trenching operation as feasible. Wherever possible, cable shall be payed out from the reel mounted on a moving vehicle or trailer. The reel shall be supported so that it can turn easily without undue strain on the cable. The cable shall be carefully placed in the trench by hand. All cable placement shall be done under constant supervision to be certain that no damage to the cable occurs.

The cable shall be inspected carefully by the contractor as it is removed from the reel in laying operations to be certain that it is free from visible defects. The owner shall decide upon corrective action when defects are discovered.

Where more than one cable is to be placed in a trench, the spacings required by the specifications shall be observed. Care must be taken that any soil falling into the trench during the laying of the first cables does not reduce the clearances of the last cable below that specified. Should this occur, the excess soil must be removed carefully by hand or with equipment that will not damage the installed cables.

Sufficient slack and in no case less than 24 inches shall be left at all risers, transformer pads, pedestals and terminal points so

that movements of cable after backfilling will not cause damaging strain on the cable or terminals. The cable trench shall be mechanically compacted 3'0" minimum from all riser poles, pads, pedestals and terminal points.

When a hole contains equipment with a metal tank, the concentric neutral cable shall be dressed carefully as shown in the drawings. It shall not be coiled at the bottom of the hole. The coiling of a concentric neutral cable around a metal equipment tank provides an undesirable electrical shield which prevents proper cathodic protection of the tank. Further, the concentric neutral cable shall be so positioned that it neither lies on nor rubs against the equipment tank.

At the location of submersible disconnect devices without a metal equipment tank in the hole, several feet of slack shall be left on each end of the primary cable. This slack may be left as a turn of cable around the inside of the hole liner.

The ends of all secondary cable terminated below ground shall be long enough to reach at least 12 inches above the top of the underground enclosure.

8. Minimum Bending Radius of Cable

The minimum bending radius of primary cable is 12 times the overall diameter of the cable. The minimum bending radius of secondary and service cable is six times the overall diameter of the cable. In all cases the minimum radius specified is measured to the surface of the cable on the inside of the bend. No cable bends shall be made within 6.0 inches of a cable terminal base.

9. Conduit

All exposed ends of conduit shall be plugged during construction to prevent the entrance of foreign matter and moisture into the conduit. Burrs or sharp projections which might injure the cable shall be removed. Riser shield or conduit shall extend at least 1.0 foot below grade at all riser poles. The minimum size of conduit, or riser guard with equivalent usable area, is as follows:

Primary Cables, 15 kV Polyethylene Concentric Neutral

Size AWG or MCM	No. of Cables	Conduit or Riser Shield Diameter (Inches)
2, 1, 1/0, 2/0, 3/0, 4/0 2, 1, 1/0, 2/0,	1	2
3/0, 4/0 2, 1, 1/0, 2/0 3/0, 4/0	2 3 3	3 3 3•5

Primary Cables, 25 kV Polyethylene Concentric Neutral

1, 1/0, 2/0, 3/0, 4/0	1	2
1	2	3
1/0, 2/0, 3/0, 4/0 1, 1/0, 2/0 3/0, 4/0	2	3.5
1, 1/0, 2/0	3	3.5
3/0, 4/0	3	4

Secondary Cables, 600 Volt

2 through 2/0	3 or 4	2
Except 2/0	4	3
3/0 through 350	3 or 4	3
Except 350	4	3.5
400 and 500	3	3.5
400 and 500	4	4

10. Installation in Conduit or Duct

Where cable must be pulled through conduit or duct, the operation shall be performed in such a way that the cable will not be damaged from strain or dragging. The cable shall be lubricated with a suitable cable lubricant prior to pulling into conduit or duct.

In placing primary cables, the stress applied while pulling into ducts or during other pulling operations shall not exceed the least of the following:

- a. Where a pulling eye is attached to the conductor, the maximum pulling strain in pounds shall not exceed .006 times the circular mil area for aluminum or .008 times the circular mil area for copper.
- b. Where a basket grip is placed over the cable, the pulling strain shall not exceed the lesser of (1) that calculated in a above or (2) 1000 pounds. The cable under the cable grip and 1.0 foot preceding it shall be severed and discarded after the pulling operation.

- c. In no case shall the maximum pulling tension exceed that recommended by the specific cable manufacturer.
- d. At bends the maximum sidewall pressure recommended by the cable manufacturer shall not be exceeded.

11. Tagging of Cables at Termination Points

As the cables are laid they shall be identified and tagged. The identification shall be of a permanent type, such as that done with an embossing type tape writer on plastic or corrosion resistant metal tags. The tag shall be securely attached to the cable. Paper or cloth tags are not acceptable.

12. Splices

Cable splices shall be of the prefabricated type, of the correct voltage rating and shall be made in accordance with the splice manufacturer's instructions. Splices that depend solely on tape for a moisture barrier shall not be used.

Not more than one splice shall be permitted for each 2000 feet of cable installed unless authorized by the owner. No bends shall be permitted within 12 inches of the ends of the splice. The cable or circuit numbers and the exact location of all splices shall be noted on the staking sheets (as built).

13. Primary Cable Termination and Stress Cones

Prefabricated stress cones or terminations shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at all primary cable terminals. They shall be suitable for the size and type of cable that they are used with and for the environment in which they will operate. Any indication of misfit, such as a loose or exceptionally tight fit, shall be called to the owner's attention. The outer conductive surface of the termination shall be bonded to the system neutral.

14. Special Precautions for Cable Splices and Terminations

A portable covering or shelter shall be available for use when splices or terminations are being prepared and when prefabricated terminations are being switched. The shelter shall be used as necessary to keep rain, snow and windblown dust off the insulating surfaces of these devices. Since cleanliness is essential in the preparation and installation of primary cable fittings, care shall be exercised to prevent the transfer of conducting particles from the hands to insulating surfaces. Mating surfaces shall be wiped with a solvent such as denatured alcohol to remove any possible accumulation of dirt, moisture or other conducting materials. A

silicone grease should be applied afterwards in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Whenever prefabricated cable devices are opened, the unenergized mating surfaces shall be lubricated with silicone grease before the fittings are reconnected.

15. Secondary and Service Connections

A suitable inhibiting compound shall be used with all secondary and service connections.

All secondary cable connections located below grade or in secondary pedestals shall be made with preinsulated secondary connector blocks. Diving bells with open terminals, insulating boots or moisture barriers that depend solely on tape are not acceptable.

All transformer secondary phase terminal connections shall be completely insulated. If the secondary phase terminals are threaded studs, the connection shall be made with a preinsulated secondary transformer connection block. If the transformer secondary phase terminals are insulated cable leads, connection shall be made with a preinsulated secondary connector block or with a secondary prefabricated splice when the transformer leads continue directly to the service.

If a transformer is so large that it must have secondary spades, the spades shall be taped or otherwise insulated. Boots used for insulation shall be taped so that they cannot be readily slipped off.

Secondary connections to terminals of pole-mounted transformers shall be made so that moisture cannot get inside the cable insulation. This may be accomplished by covering the terminals and bare conductor ends with an appropriate moisture sealant (item es in the List of Materials).

The secondary connections and insulation shall have accommodations for all future and existing services as shown on the plans and specifications.

16. Pedestals

Where required, pedestal stakes shall be driven vertically into the bottom of the trench before cables are placed, and shall be located as shown on the staking sheets. Pedestal posts and supporting stakes shall be in place before the cable is installed. All pedestals should be approximately at the same height above finished grade.

17. Inspection and Inventory of Buried Units

Before any backfilling operations are begun, the contractor and owner shall jointly inspect all trenches, cable placement, risers,

pedestal stakes, and other construction not accessible after backfilling, and an inventory of units shall be taken. If corrections are required, a second inspection shall be made after completion of the changes.

18. Backfilling

The first six inches of trench backfill shall be free from rock, gravel or other material which might damage the cable jacket. In lieu of cleaning the trench, the contractor may, at his option, place a two-inch bed of clean sand or soil under the cable and four inches of clean soil above the cable. Cleaned soil backfill when used shall contain no solid material larger than one inch. This soil layer shall be carefully compacted so that the cable will not be damaged.

Backfilling shall be completed in such a manner that voids will be minimized. Excess soil shall be piled on top and shall be well tamped. All rock and debris shall be removed from the site, and any damage to the premises repaired immediately.

Pieces of scrap cable shall not be buried in the trench as a means of disposal.

19. Equipment Pads

The site for the pad shall be on undisturbed earth adjacent to but not over the trench. The site shall be cleared of all debris and excavated to the specified depth. Gravel, sand or other acceptable self-draining material shall be added to the site and thoroughly compacted. The pad shall be installed at the specified elevation. Either precast concrete, poured-in-place concrete, or plastic pads may be used.

20. Transformers

Transformers shall be handled carefully to avoid damage to the finish and shall be positioned in accordance with the staking sheets and the plans and specifications. Only qualified and experienced personnel shall be allowed to make connections and cable terminations.

21. Equipment Enclosures

Excavations for transformer hole liners and other below-grade enclosures shall be made so as to disturb the surrounding earth as little as practical. Enclosures shall be installed with side walls plumb. When enclosures are of fiber, plastic, or other semiflexible material, backfilling should be done with covers in place and with careful tamping so as to avoid distortion of the enclosure. When installation is complete, the cover of the enclosure shall not be

lower than and not more than two inches higher than the grade specified by the owner. Soil in the immediate vicinity shall be tamped and sloped away from the enclosure. At the owner's option the excess soil shall be removed from the site or spread evenly over the surface of the ground to the satisfaction of the owner.

22. Warning Signs

Each equipment enclosure shall display a warning sign placed so that it is visible to anyone attempting entry to the enclosure.

23. Submersible Type and Direct-Buried Type Equipment with Tank Coatings

Extreme care shall be taken in handling and installing submersible and direct-buried type transformers and other equipment with tank coatings to prevent damage to the coating. Before setting the equipment in place, the tank shall be inspected carefully for scratches, pinholes or other flaws in the coating. Any defects that are found shall be brought to the attention of the owner and repaired in accordance with his instructions before the equipment is installed.

24. Sacrificial Anodes

Sacrificial anodes specified shall be installed with backfill package intact and connecting leads positioned for proper connection after the equipment is in place. Anodes shall neither be moved, positioned, nor lifted by pulling on the connecting leads.

Each anode installation for direct-buried transformers shall be tested jointly by the contractor and the owner before the transformer is energized. The test will consist of measuring the transformer tank potential with respect to a copper-copper sulfate reference electrode. The reading should indicate a negative voltage with a magnitude greater than 0.9 volts. If the magnitude of the negative voltage is less than 0.9 volts, the transformer is to be excavated, and the anode and all anode lead wires are to be inspected and corrected or replaced as necessary.

The anode installation test is to be made after the transformer has been backfilled, preferably for at least six days. A test lead shall be provided as follows:

A six-inch insulated lead shall be electrically connected to the direct-buried transformer tank. This connection shall be arranged so that it will not be disturbed by tension on the lead. The free end of this lead shall be connected to another insulated lead which extends above grade after backfilling. The connection between the two leads shall be waterproofed and shall be a type that can

be easily disconnected by pulling on the aboveground lead. (Example: Banana plug and jack waterproofed with electrician's putty.) The leads shall be positioned in such a manner to keep them well clear of the primary neutral.

Further information on the selection and installation of sacrificial anodes can be found in REA Bulletins 161-23 and 61-11.

25. Grounding

All neutral conductors, ground electrodes, sacrificial anodes and groundable parts of equipment shall be interconnected, except that the neutral conductor shall not be connected to the tank of direct-buried transformers. All interconnections shall be made as shown on the construction drawings. A galvanized steel ground rod with minimum dimensions of 3/4-inch by 8.0 feet shall be installed at all equipment locations as shown in the construction drawings and at all cable splices and taps.

26. Cable Location Markers

Location of permanent cable markers shall be as shown on the staking sheets.

27. Cable Acceptance Tests

- a. Continuity: After installation of the cable and prior to the high potential test specified below, the contractor and the owner shall jointly perform a simple continuity test on the system. This can easily be accomplished by grounding the conductor at the source and checking for continuity from the end of each tap with an ohmmeter or with a battery and ammeter.
- b. High Potential: After successful continuity tests, the contractor and the owner jointly shall perform high potential tests on each longth of cable in the system, with terminations in place but disconnected from the system.

The installation shall withstand for a minimum of five minutes a dc test potential as follows:

600-Volt Secondary URD Cable XLPE Insulation

Size AWG	Insulation Thickness Inches	Field dc Acceptance Yest Voltage
8-2	0.060 - 0.062	.10.8 kV
1-4/0	0.078 - 0.080	13.2 kV

Primary URD Cable XLPE and HMW Poly

Rated Voltage	Insulation Thickness Inches	Field dc Acceptance Test Voltage
15 kV	.175	52.8 kV
25 kV	.260	78.0 kV

The voltage may either be increased continuously or in steps to the maximum test value.

- (1) If increased continuously, the rate of increase of test voltage should be approximately uniform and increasing to maximum voltage in not less than 10 seconds and in not more than approximately 60 seconds.
- (2) If applied in steps, the rate of increase of test voltage from one step to the next should be approximately uniform. The duration at each step shall be long enough for the absorption current to attain reasonable stabilization (one minute minimum). Current and voltage readings should be taken at the end of each step duration. The number of steps should be from five to eight.

Warning:

A hazardous voltage may still exist on the cable after the above testing has been completed. Therefore, before handling the cable, the conductor shall be grounded to permit any charge to drain to earth.

Transformer Assemblies:

UG2, UG2B, UG2-1, UG2-1B

UG2

UG2B

UG2-1

UG2-1B

UG6, UG6B, UG6-1, UG-1B, UG7, UG7B

TJG6

UG6B

UG6-1

UG6-1B

UG7

UG7B

UG9, UG9B, UG9-1, UG9-1B, UG9-2, UG9-2B

UG9

UG9B

UG9-1

UG9-1B

UG9-2

UG9-2B

Single-phase submersible transformer

Transformer with internal fuse

Transformer with internal fuse and secondary breakers

Transformer with fused loadbreak elbow

Transformer with fused loadbreak elbow and secondary breakers

Single-phase pad-mounted transformer

Single termination transformer with internal fuse

Single termination transformer with internal fuse and secondary breakers

Single termination transformer with fused loadbreak elbow

Single termination transformer with fused and break elbow and secondary breakers

Two termination transformer with internal fuse

Two termination transformer with internal fuse and secondary breakers

Single-phase pole type transformer in pad-mounted enclosure

Transformer with single point termination and internal fuse Transformer with single point termination, internal fuse and secondary breakers

Transformer with two-point termination and internal fuse

Transformer with two-point termination, internal fuse and secondary breakers

Transformer with single point termination and fused loadbreak elbow

Transformer with single point termination, fused loadbreak elbow and secondary breakers

UG9A, U C9 AB, UG9A-1, UG9A UG9A-2, UG9A-2B	s-1B, Single-phase pole type dead front transformer in pad-mounted enclosure
UG9A	Single termination transformer
UG9AB	with internal fuse Single termination transformer with internal fuse and secondary breakers
UG9A-1	Two termination transformer
UG9A-1B	with internal fuse Two termination transformer with internal fuse and secondary breakers
UG9A-2	Single termination transformer
UG9A-2B	with fused loadbreak elbow Single termination transformer with fused loadbreak elbow and secondary breakers
UG10, UG10B, UG10-1, UG10	-lB Single-phase pole type transformer with sectionalizing in pad-mounted enclosure
UG10 UG10B	Transformer with internal fuse Transformer with internal fuse and secondary breakers
UG10-1	Transformer with fused
UG10-1B	loadbreak elbow Transformer with fused loadbreak elbow and secondary breakers
UG11, UG11B, UG11-1, UG11	-1B Single-phase submersible transformer with external switching provision
UGll	Transformer with internal fuse
UG11B	Transformer with internal fuse
UG11-1	and secondary breakers Transformer with fused
UG11-1B	loadbreak elbow Transformer with fused
	loadbreak elbow and secondary breakers
UG17, UG17 , UG17-1, UG17	-1B Three-phase pad-mounted transformer (radial feed)
UG /	Transformer with internal fuse
UG-7B	Transformer with internal fuse and secondary breakers

UG17-1 UG17-1B	Transformer with fused loadbreak elbows Transformer with fused loadbreak elbows and secondary breakers
UG17-2, UG17-2B	Three-phase pad-mounted transformer (loop feed)
UG17-2	Transformer With internal fuse
UG17-2B	Transformer with internal fuse and secondary breakers
UG20, UG20-1	Single-phase direct-buried transformer
UG20	Transformer with metallic tank
UG20-1	Transformer with nonmetallic tank
UG21, UG21-1, UG22, UG22-1	Single-phase trench-lay direct- buried transformer
UG21	Single termination transformer with metallic tank
UG21-1	Single termination transformer with nonmetallic tank
UG22	Two termination transformer with metallic tank
UG22-1	Two termination transformer with nonmetallic tank
Secondary Assemblies:	
UJ1-, UJ2-	Secondary connector blocks
UK5	Secondary assembly, underground cable
UK6	Secondary assembly, underground cable
Miscellaneous Assemblies:	
UM-1	Concrete pad assembly
UM1-2, UM1-3, UM1-4	Plastic pad assemblies

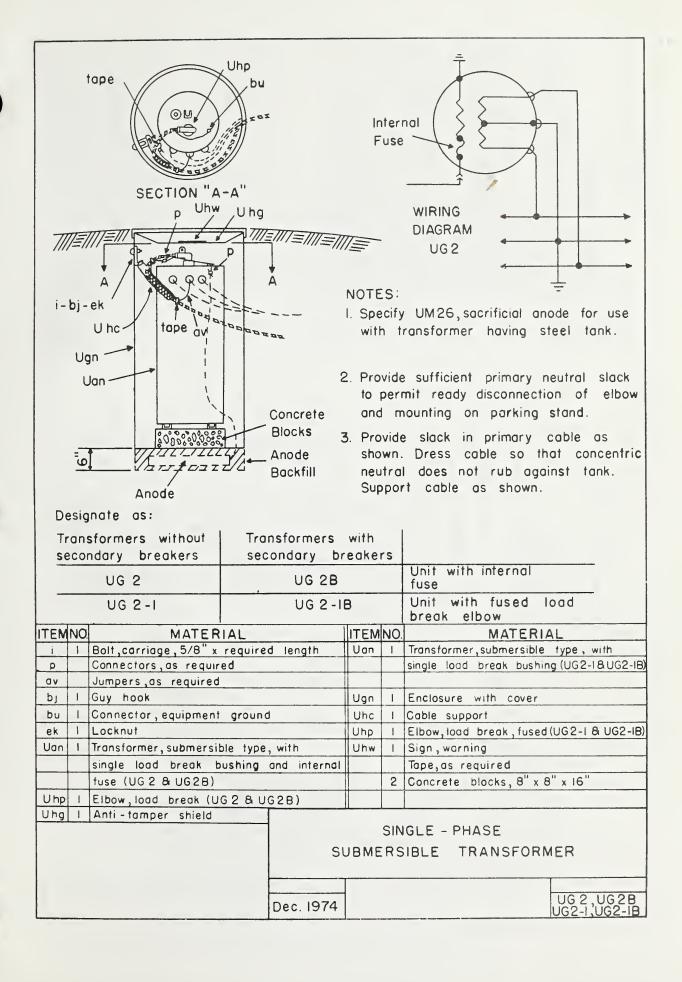
UM1-2 UM1-3 UM1-4	Plastic pad Plastic pad with anchor mounting Plastic box pad
UM2, UM2A	Single-phase cable terminal pole with distribution valve arrester, overhead source
UM2	Single distribution valve arrester
UM2A	Two distribution valve arresters in parallel, 7.2/12.5 kV only
UM2-1A	Single-phase cable termination on existing transformer pole
UM2-2, UM2-2A	Single-phase terminal pole, underground source
UM2-2	Single distribution valve arrester
UM2-2A	Two distribution valve arresters in parallel, 7.2/12.5 kV only
UM2-3, UM2-3A	Three-phase overhead source, single- phase underground with combination cutout and arrester
UM2-3	Single distribution valve
UM2-3A	arrester Two distribution valve arresters in parallel, 7.2/12.5 kV only
UM2-4	Single-phase cable terminal pole with intermediate arrester, overhead source
UM2-5, UM2-5A	Three-phase cable terminal pole with distribution valve arresters, crossarm construction
·UM2-5	Single distribution valve
UM2-5A	arrester per phase Two distribution valve arresters in parallel per phase, 7.2/12.5 kV only
UM2-5-1	Three-phase cable terminal pole with distribution valve arresters, brackets and crossarm construction

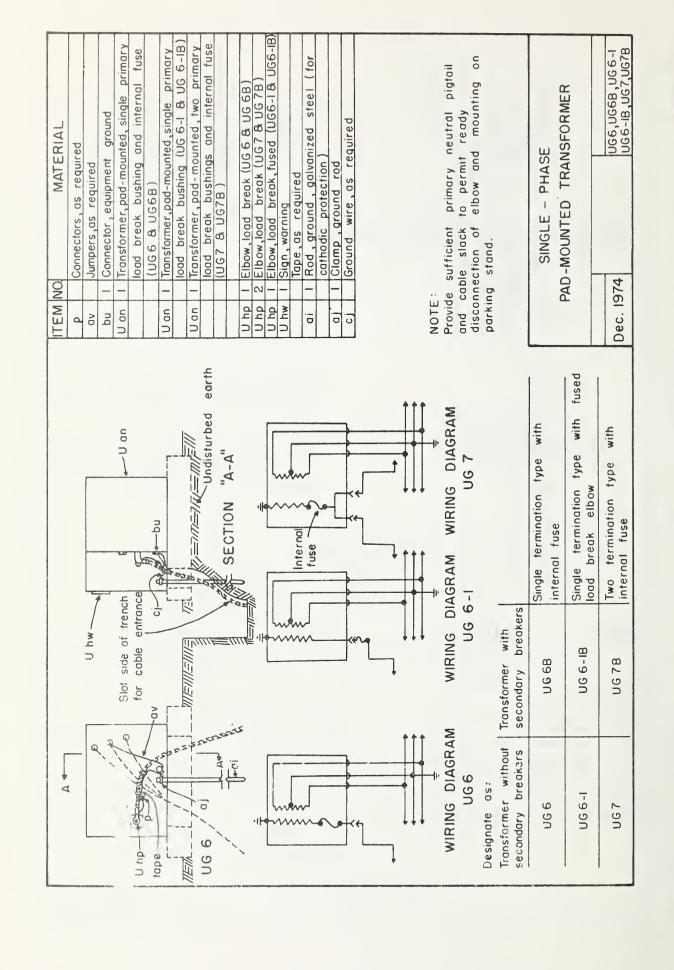
UM2-6	Three-phase cable terminal pole with intermediate arresters, overhead source, crossarm construction
UM2-7	Three-phase cable terminal pole, underground source
UM3-3	Three-phase crossarm construction, three sectionalizing cutouts
UM3-02 to UM3-30	Single-phase sectionalizing assemblies, pole or pad-mounted
UM3-02A to UM3-30A	Single-phase sectionalizing assemblies, submersible
UM3-1, UM3-2, UM6-2, UM6-2A, UM6-3, UM6-5, UM6-10	Primary cable terminations
UM3-14, UM3-15	Single-phase sectionalizing assembly, pole or pad-mounted
UM3-16	Single-phase sectionalizing assembly, submersible
UM3-40, UM3-41	Single-phase sectionalizing installation underground to underground, crossarm construction
UM3-40 UM3-41	Recloser assembly Sectionalizer assembly
UM3-42, UM3-42A, UM3-43, UM3-43A	Three-phase, overhead source single-phase underground with recloser or sectionalizer
UM3-42	Recloser assembly with single distribution valve arrester
UM3-42A	Recloser assembly with two distribution valve arresters
UM3-43	in parallel Sectionalizer assembly with
UM3-43A	single valve arrester Sectionalizer assembly with two distribution valve arresters in parallel
UM3-44, UM3-45	Single-phase pad-mounted sectionalizer or recloser

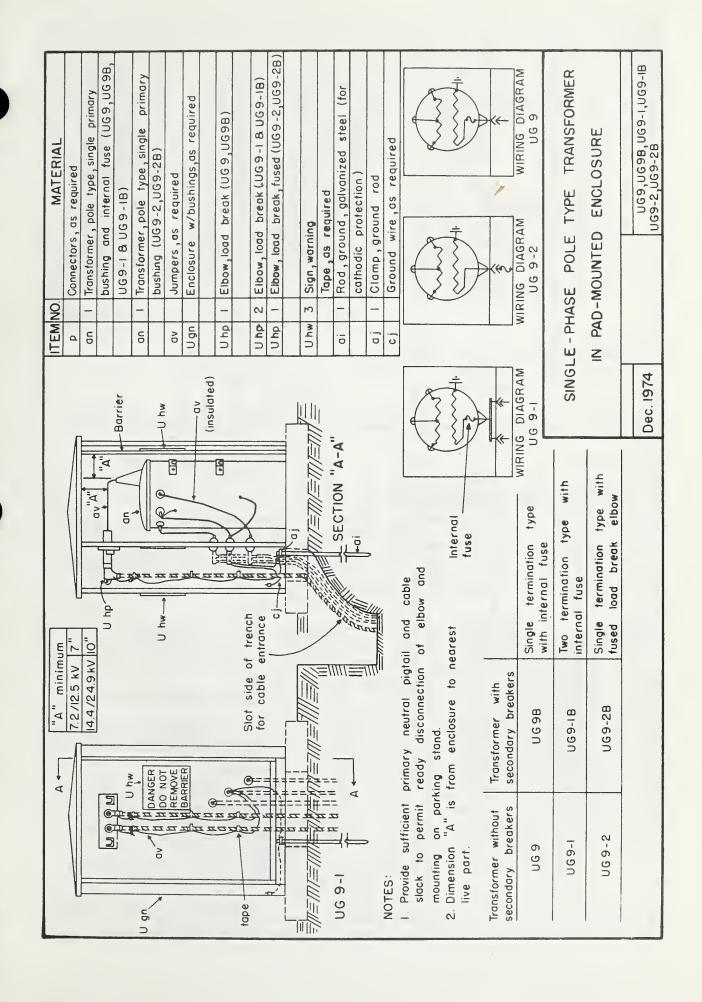
DM3-44	Recloser assembly
υм3 – 45	Sectionalizer assembly
UM3-46	Three single-phase pad-mounted reclosers
UMS3-1-()	Single-phase pad-mounted sectionalizing assembly
UMS3-3-()	Three-phase pad-mounted sectionalizing assembly
UM5	7.2/12.5 kV single-phase secondary cable terminal pole
UM5-5	Guide for secondary cable terminal pole, multiple services
UM6-4, UM6-6, UM6-8, UM6-9, UM6-11, UM6-12, UM6-18	Miscellaneous assemblies
UM7-1	Single-phase pole-mounted regulator with bypass switching function, underground to underground
UM8	Meter installation guide, underground source
UM8-1, UM8-2	Meter installation guide, underground source with current transformer(s)
UM8-1	Single current transformer connection
UM8- 2	Double current transformer connection
UM9-1	Single-phase pad-mounted reactor
UMLO	Cable crossing protection assembly
UMII	Underground cable and pipeline crossing with interference bond
UM11-1	Underground cable and pipeline crossing with sacrificial anode
UML2	Warning sign - UNDERGROUND POWER CABLES

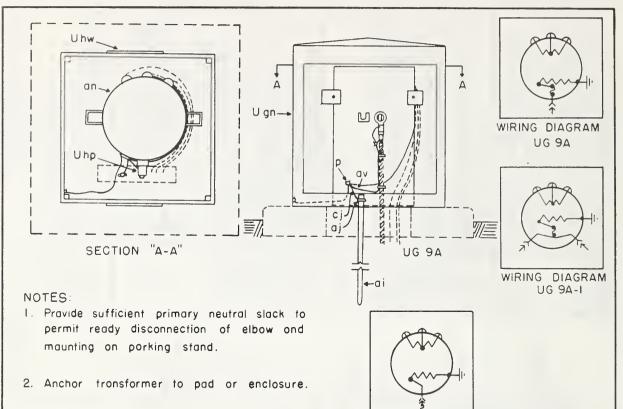
UM12-1	Warning sign guide - DANGER
UM12-2	Warning sign guide - CAUTION
UM26	Sacrificial anode for submersible transformer
UM27	Sacrificial anode for underground primary cable
UM33	Multiphase pad-mounted sectionalizing assemblies 7.2/12.5 kV, 200 ampere maximum
UML40-()	Multipoint terminations
UM45-1, UM45-2, UM45-3, UM45-4	Primary and secondary cable splices
UML5-1 UML5-2 UML5-3 UML5-L	Through splice Tee splice Secondary splice Through splice
Trench Assemblies:	
UR2 to UR2-2	Trenches for direct-burial cables
UR2-3 to UR2-5	Trenches for direct-burial cables











n	e	si	a	n	а	ŧι	е	а	s	
v	c	31	ч	1)	u	11	•	u	•	٠

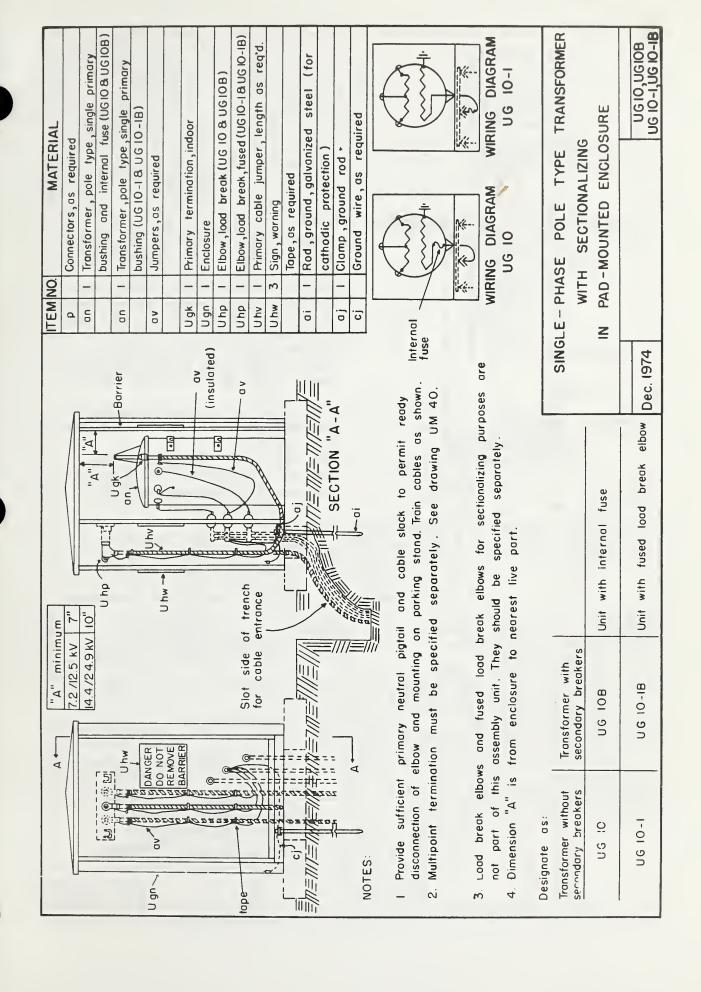
Tronsformers without secondary breakers	Transformers with secondary breakers	UG 9A - 2
UG 9A	UG 9AB	Single terminotion type with internol fuse
UG 9A-I	UG 9A-IB	Two terminotion type with internol fuse
UG 9A-2	UG 9A-2B	Single terminotion type with fused lood break elbow

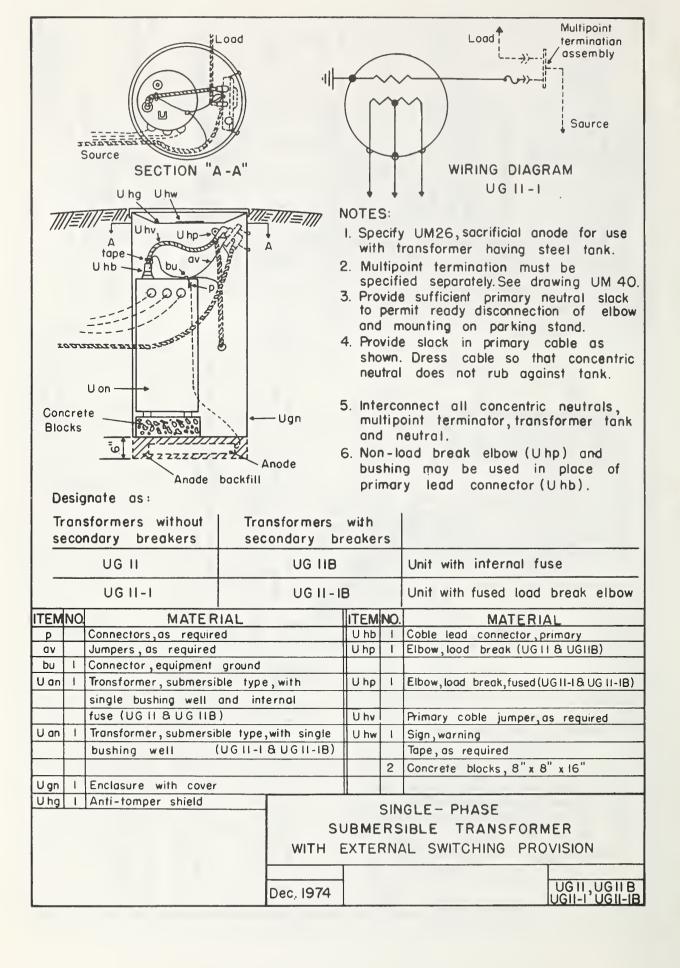
WIRING DIAGRAM

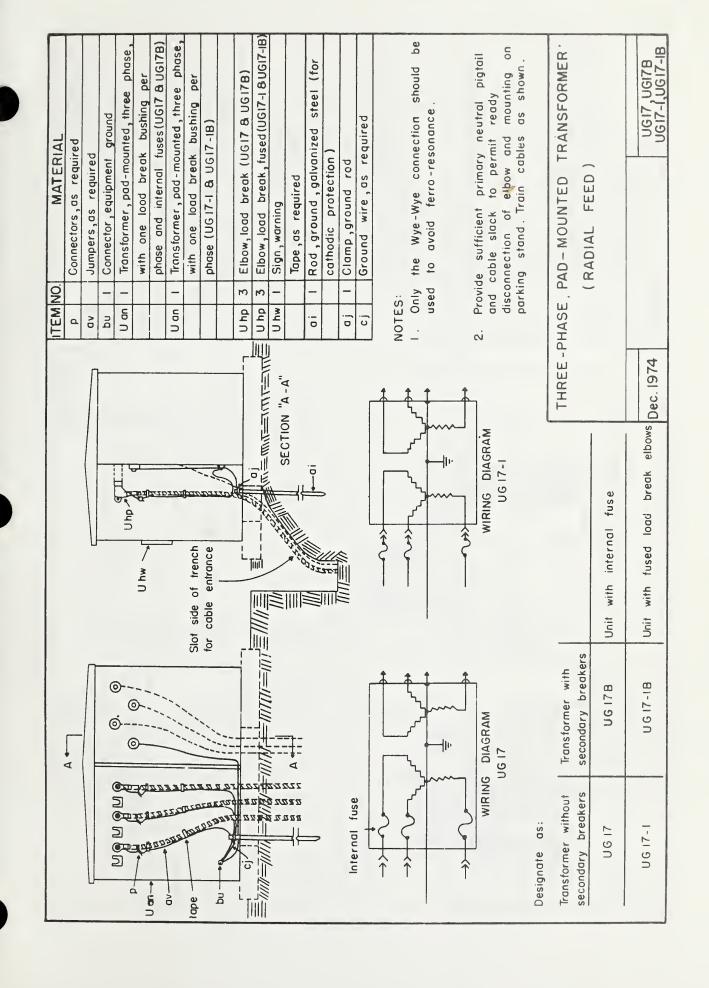
UG 9A,UG 9AB, UG 9A-1, UG 9A-1B, UG 9A-2,UG 9A-2B

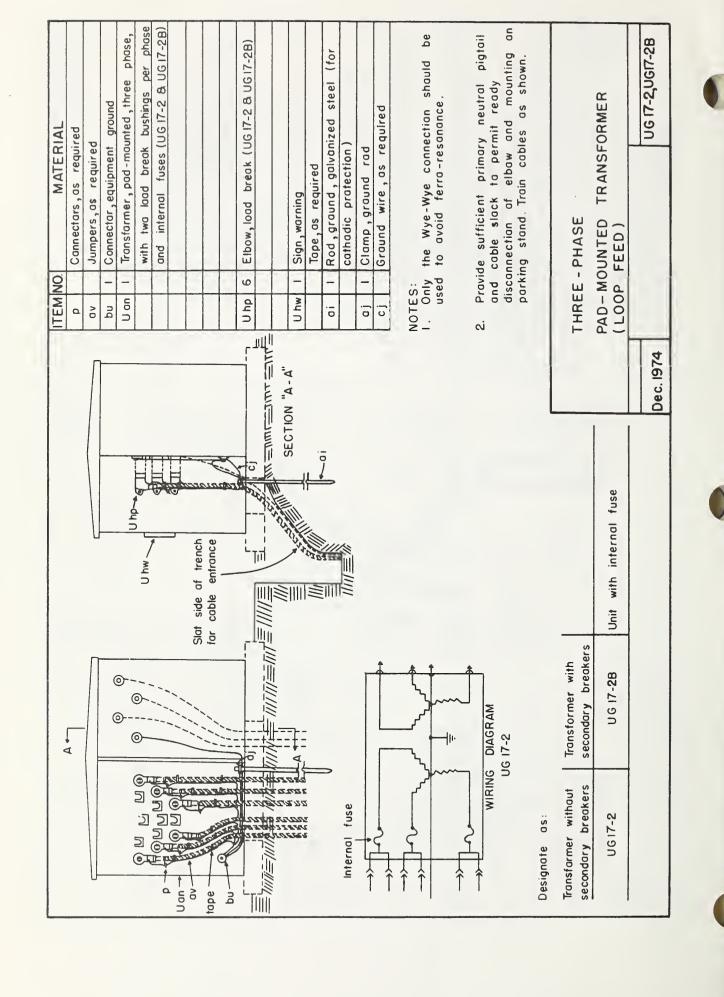
ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL		ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL			
Р		Cannectors, as required		ov		Jumpers, as required			
on	-1	Tronsformer, pole type, dead from							
		single load break bushing ond	internol	Ugn		Enclosure			
		fuse (UG9A & UG9AB)		Uhp		Elbaw, lood breok (UG 9A, UG 9AB)			
on I	Transformer, pale type, dead front, with								
		twa load break bushings and	internol	Uhp	2	Elbow, load break (UG 9A-1 & UG9A-1B)			
		fuse (UG 9A-1 & UG 9A-1B)		Uhp	1	Elbow, lood break, fused (UG 9A-2,			
an		Transformer, pole type, dead front, with				UG 9A - 2B)			
	single load break bushing (UG9A-2 &		Uhw	2	Sign, worning				
		UG 9A-2B)				Tape, as required			
				ai	_	Rod, graund, golvanized steel (for			
						cathodic protection)			
Сј		Graund wire , as required			_	Clamp, ground rod			
				SINGLE - PHASE					
			POLE TYPE DEAD FRONT TRANSFORMER						
			IN	I PA	D - N	MOUNTED ENCLOSURE			

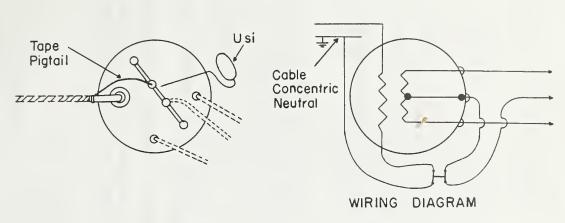
Dec. 1974

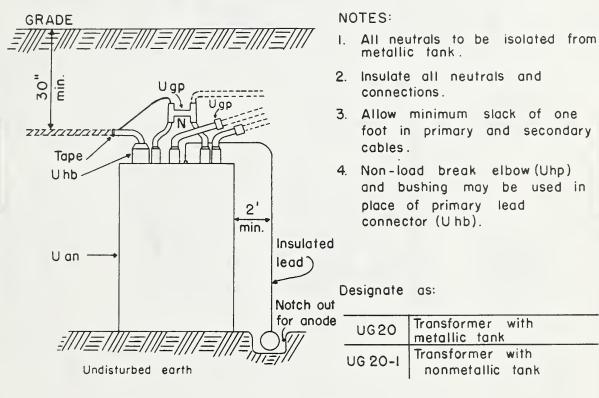










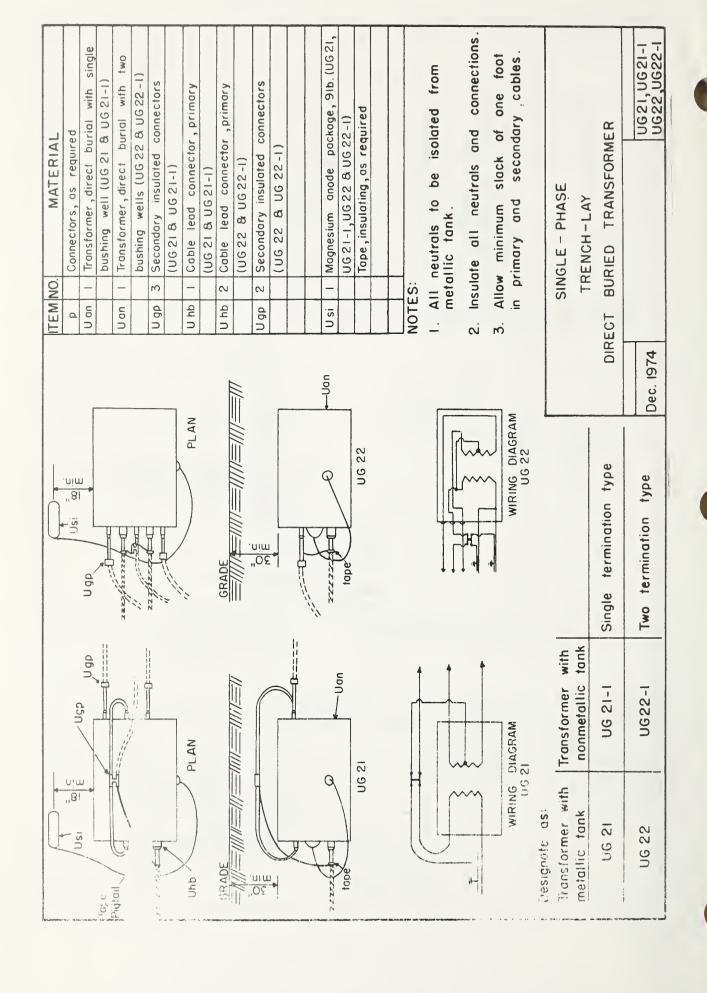


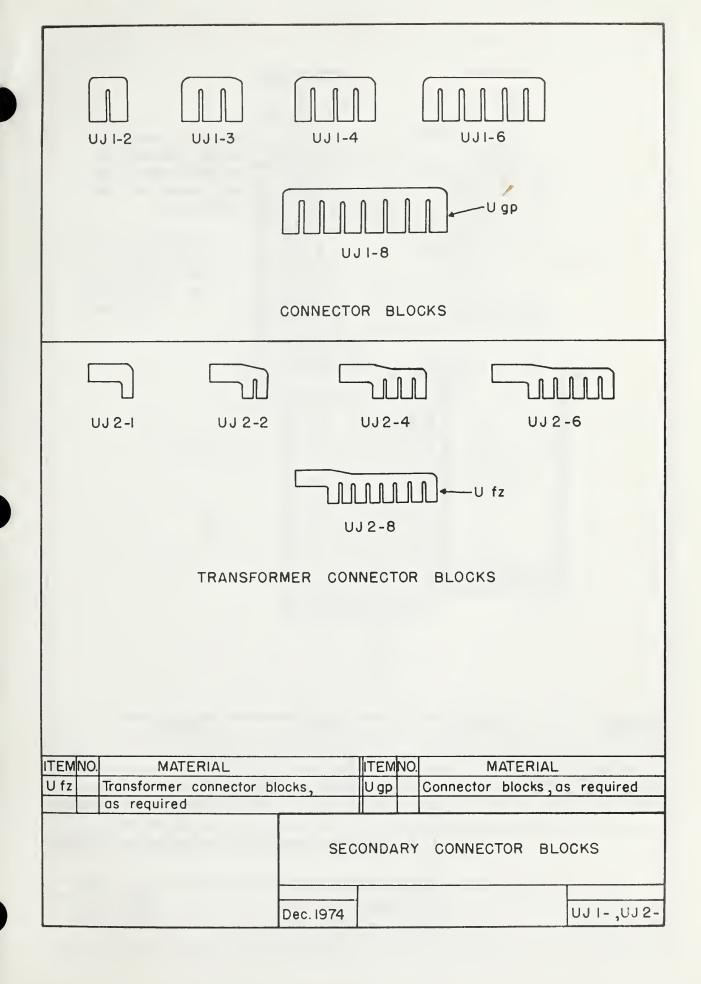
TEM	NO.	MATERIAL	ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL
U an	T	Transformer, direct burial, with single	U si	1	Magnesium anode package, 91b.
		bushing well			(UG 20)
U gp	3	Secandary insulated connector			
U hb	Ī	Cable lead cannector, primary			Tape, insulating, as required

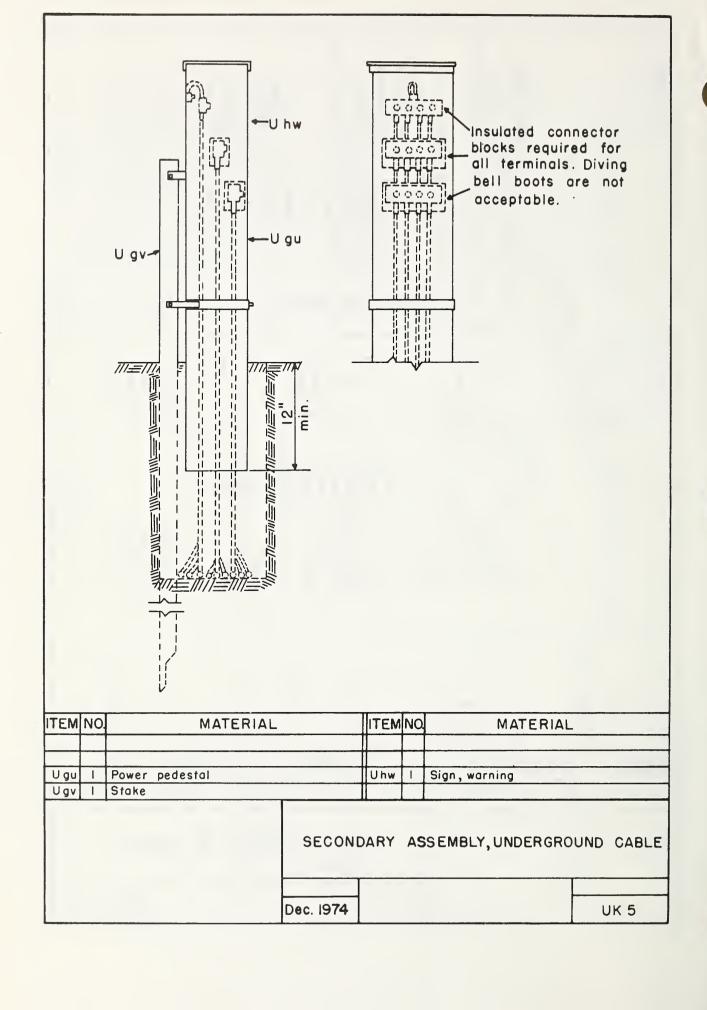
SINGLE - PHASE

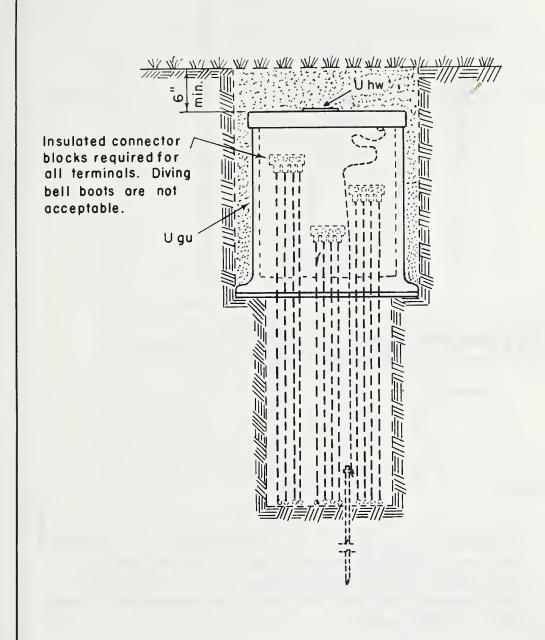
DIRECT BURIED TRANSFORMER

Dec. 1974 UG 20, UG 20-1





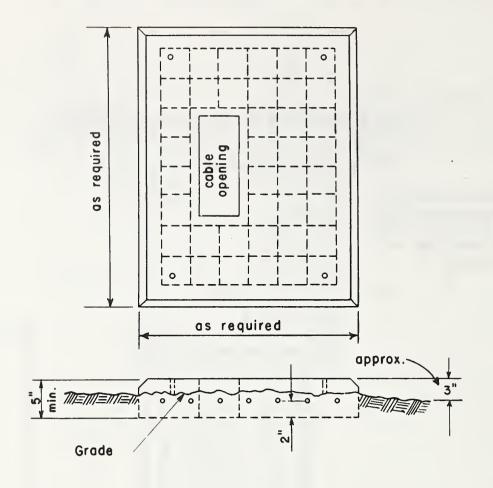




ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL	I	TEMNO.	MATERIAL
Ugu	ı	Power pedestal, buried type			
Uhw	1	Sign, warning			

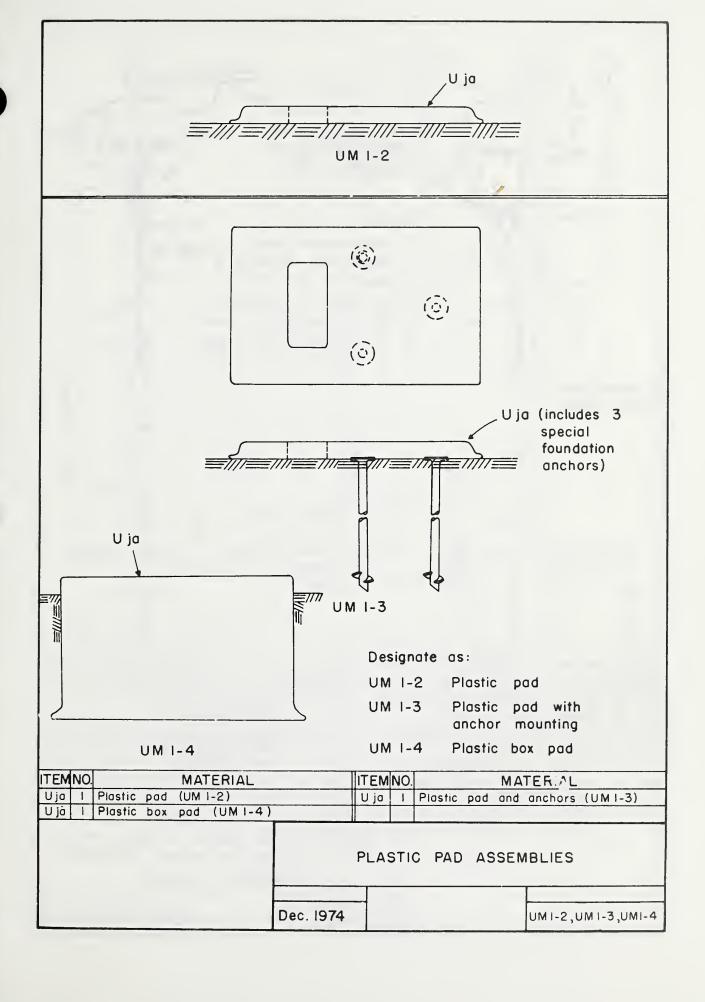
Dec. 1974

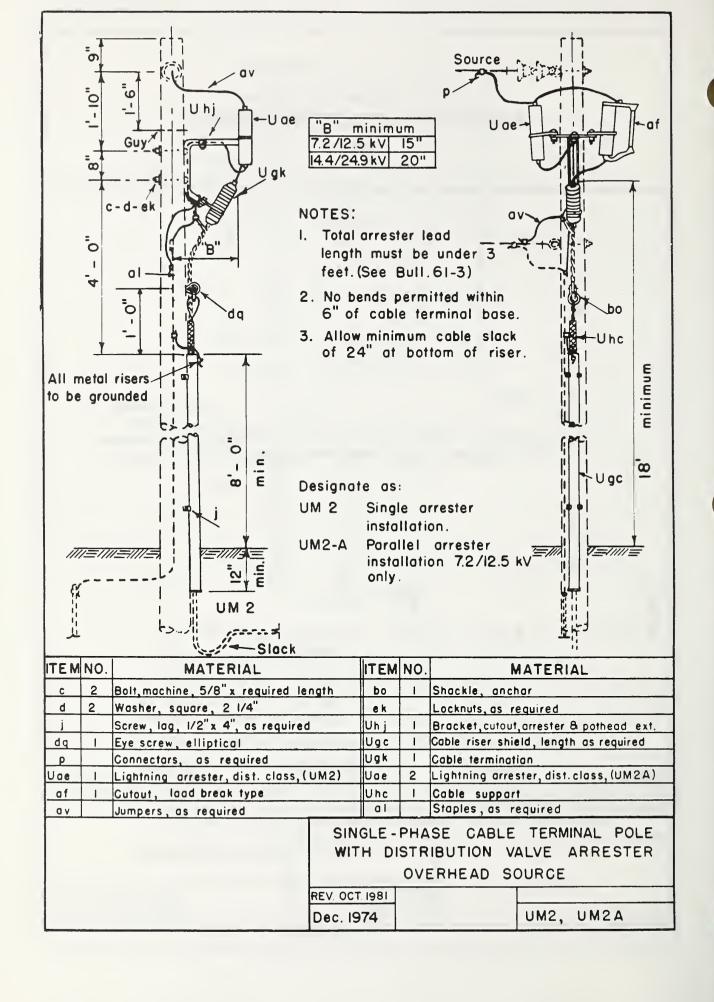
UK6

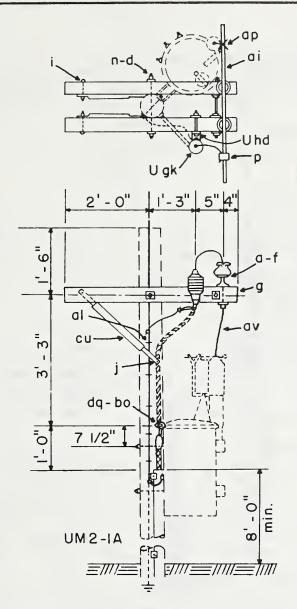


- 1. Pad assemblies include site preparation, bedding and drainage.
- 2. Slabs may be precast or poured in place. Concrete shall be a 1:2:4 mixture with a minimum design strength of 3000 P.S.I. Steel reinforcing shall be 6"x 6" No.10 wire mesh to stop 1" from sides and cable opening.
- 3. Equipment shall be secured to pad in accordance with manufacturers instructions.
- 4. Location and size of cable opening shall be as required for cable run.
- 5. When owner furnishes transformers, sectionalizing equipment or other padmounted equipment, dimensioned drawings of pads will be furnished.

	CONCRETE	PAD	ASS	SEMBLY
Dec. 1974				UM I





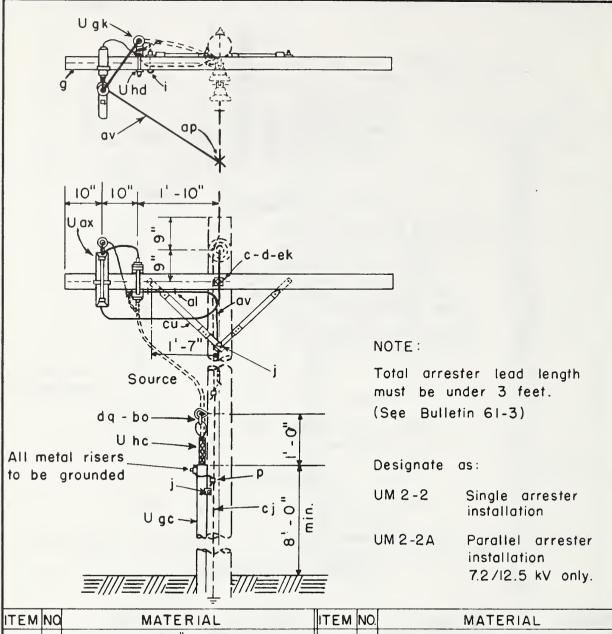


ITEM	NC	MATERIAL	ITEM		
О	2	Insulator, pin type	bo		Shackle, anchor
d	6	Washer, square, 2 1/4"	Cu	2	Brace, wood, 28"
f	2	Pin, crossarm, steel	dq	1	Eye screw,elliptical
g		Crossarm 3 5/8" x 4 5/8" x 4'-0"	dp	1	Clamp, ground wire
i		Bolt, carriage, 3/8" x 4 1/2"	ek		Locknuts, as required
i		Screw, lag, 1/2" x 4" as required	Ugc	1	Cable riser shield, length as required
n	2	Bolt, double arming, 5/8" x req d. lgth.	Ugk		Cable termination
р		Connectors, as required	Uhc	1	Cable support
ар	1	Clamp, hot line	ai	1/2	Ground rod,copper clad
av		Jumpers, as required	Uhd	1	Crossarm mounting bracket
al		Staples, as required			

SINGLE - PHASE CABLE TERMINATION ON EXISTING TRANSFORMER POLE

Dec. 1974

UM 2-1A

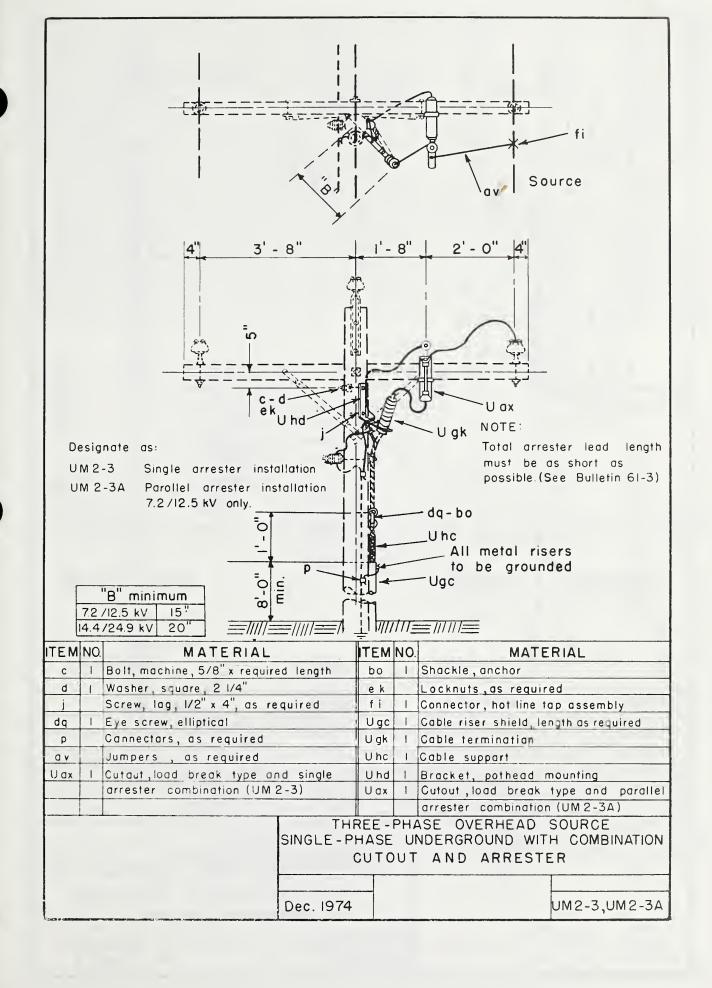


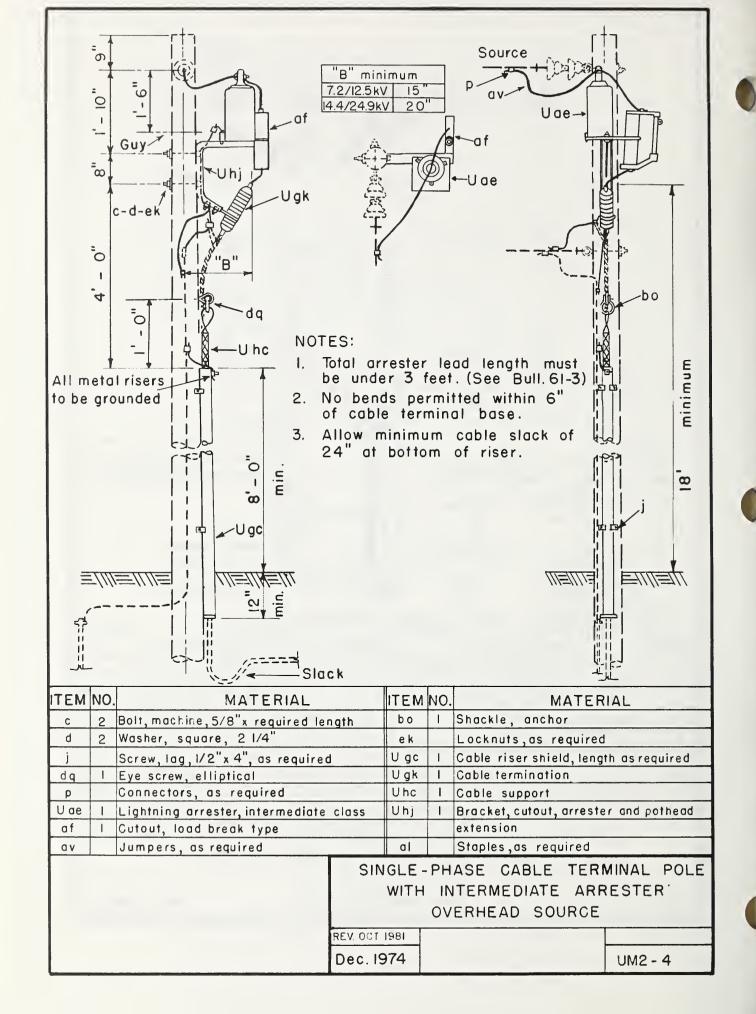
TEM	NQ	MATERIAL	ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL
С	Ī,	Bolt, machine, 5/8"x required length	ар		Clamp, hot line, tap assembly
d	2	Washer, square, 2 1/4"	αv		Jumpers , as required
g		Crossarm, 3 5/8"x 4 5/8"x 8'-0"	ba	1	Shackle, anchor
i	2	Bolt, carriage, 3/8"x 4 1/2"	αI		Staples, as required
j		Screw, lag, 1/2"x 4", as required	СU	2	Brace, woad, 28"
dq	1	Eye screw, elliptical	e k		Locknuts ,as required
р		Cannectars, as required	Ugc	-	Cable riser shield, length as required
Uhc	-	Cable support	Ugk	1	Cable termination
Uax	T	Cutout, load break type and single	Uax	-	Cutout, lood break type and parallel
		orrester combination (UM 2-2)			arrester combination (UM 2-2A)
Uhd	T	Crossarm mounting bracket			

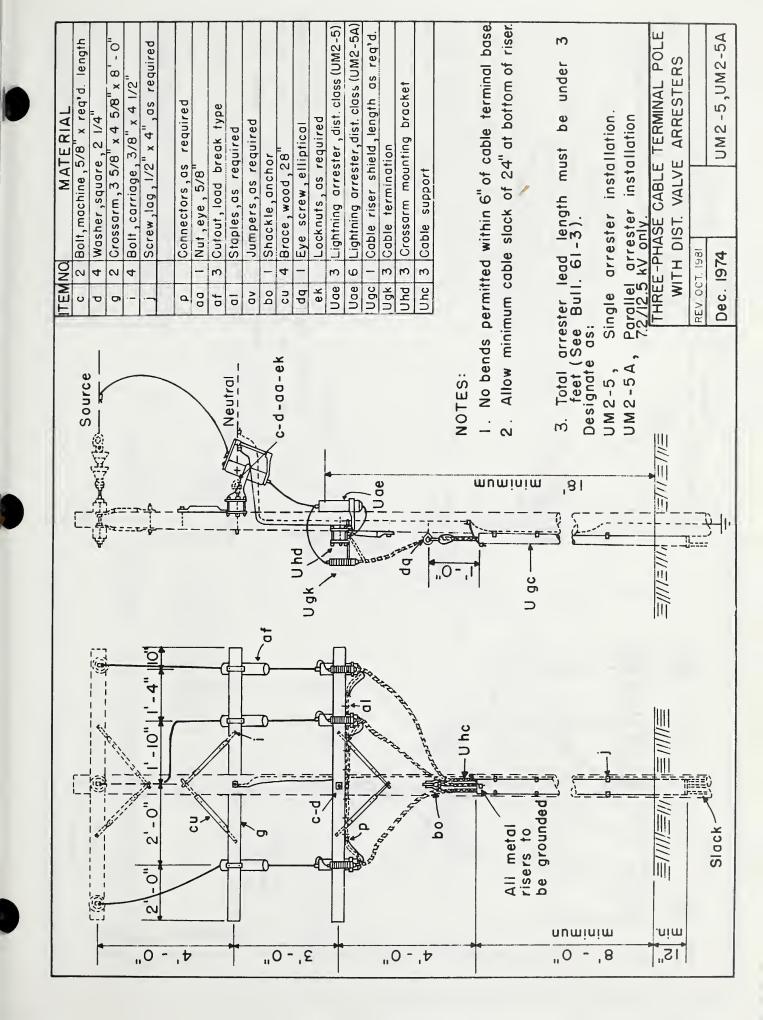
SINGLE - PHASE TERMINAL POLE UNDERGROUND SOURCE

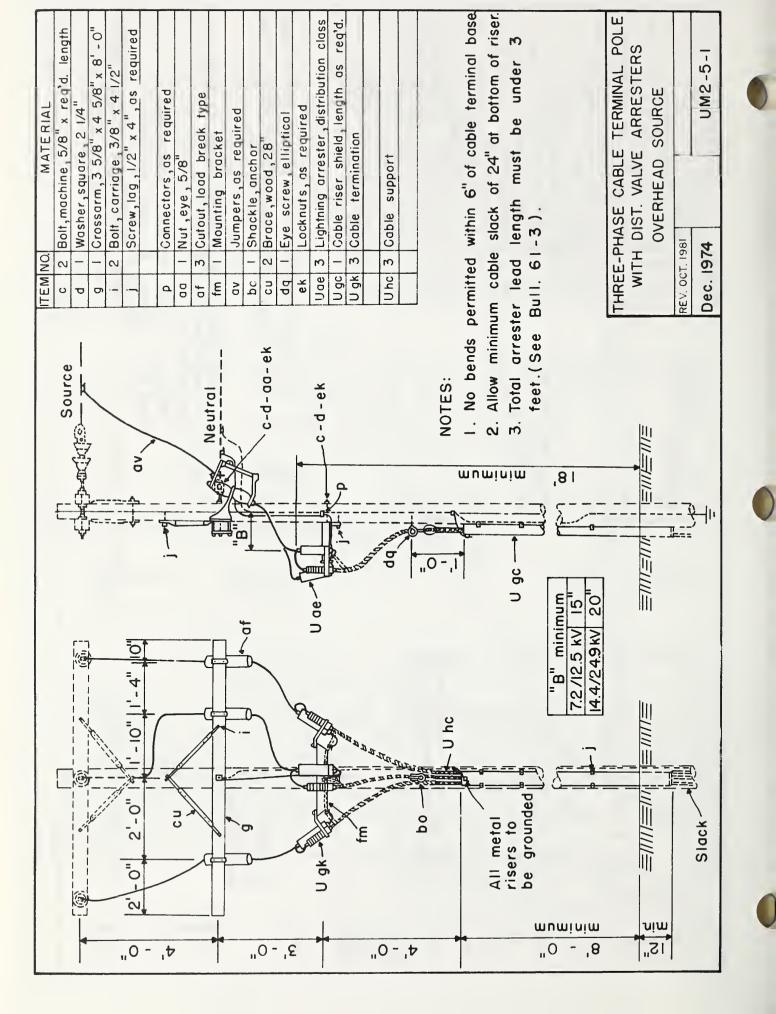
Dec. 1974

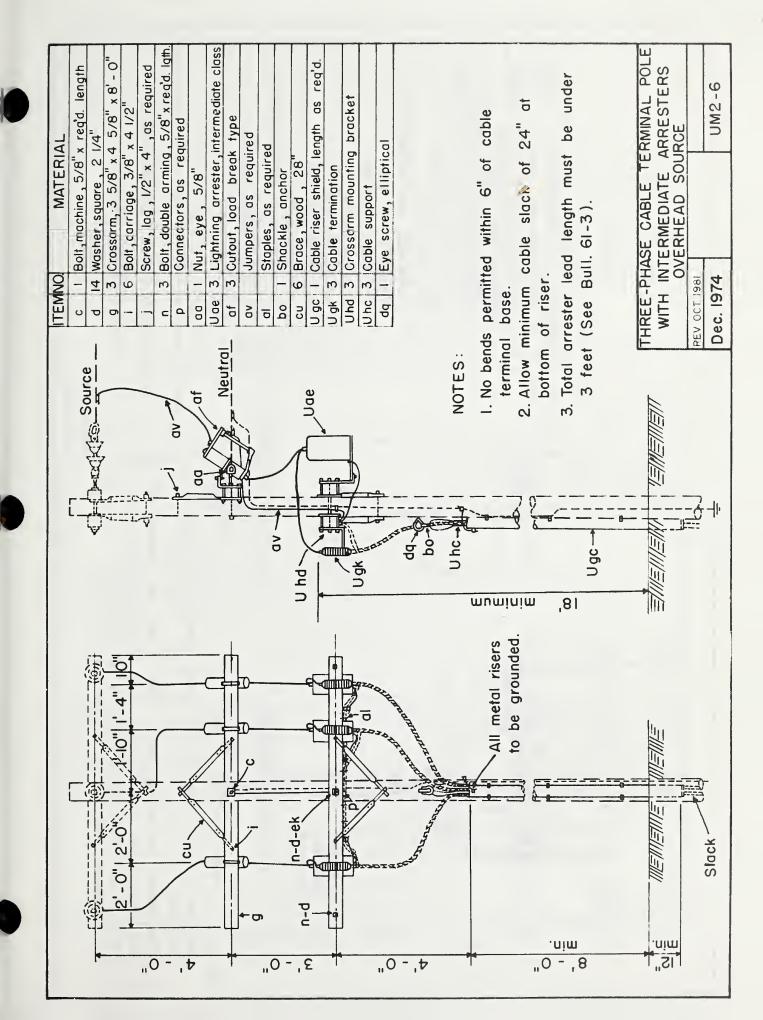
UM 2-2, UM 2-2A

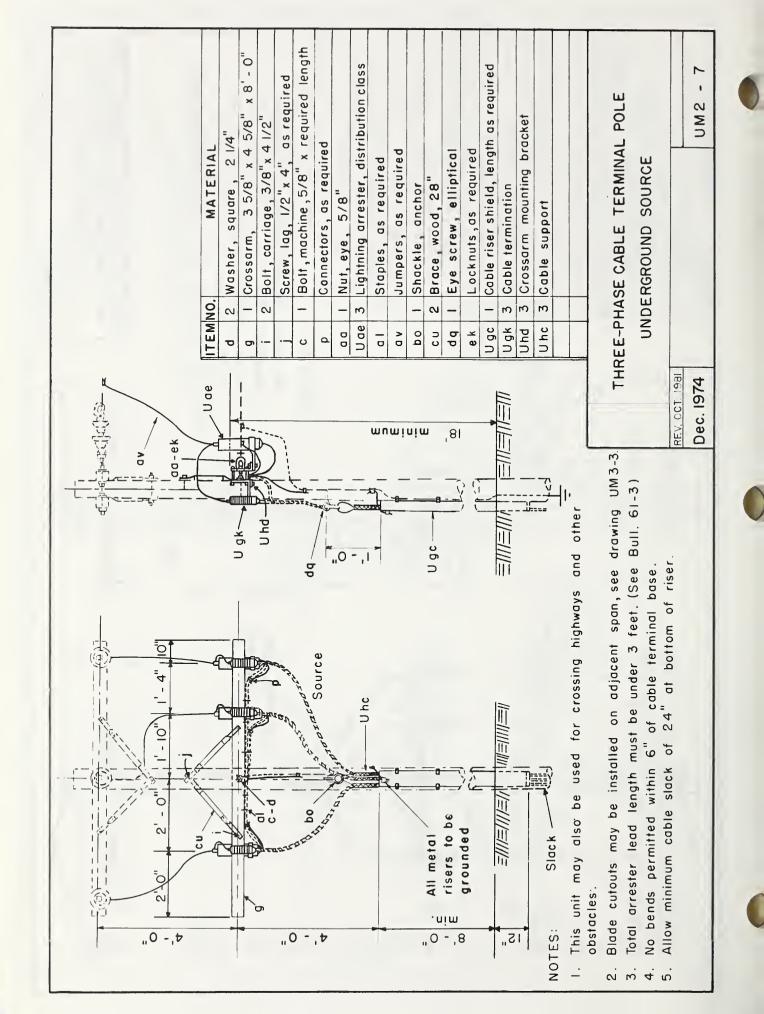


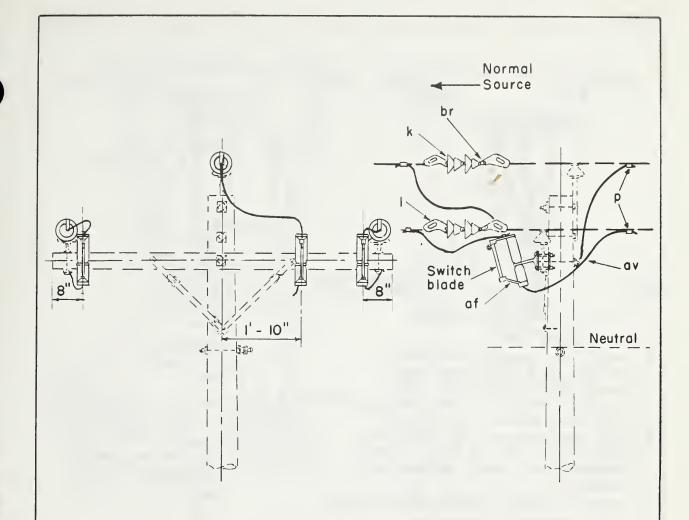












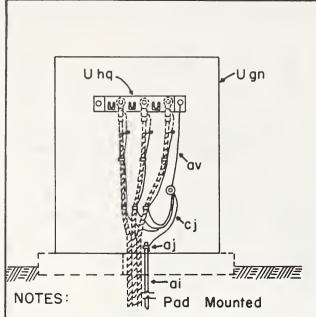
This drawing is intended for use with UM 2-7 for situations where the source is underground.

ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL	ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL
1	6	Clamp, deadend	k	6	Insulatar, suspensian
р		Cannectars, as required			
a f	3	Cutaut, blade			
av		Jumpers, as required			
br	3	Chain link, 5/8" x 3 1/4"			

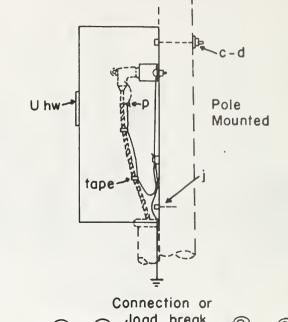
THREE-PHASE CROSSARM CONSTRUCTION
THREE SECTIONALIZING CUTOUTS

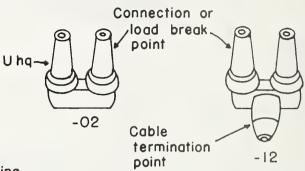
Dec. 1974

UM3-3



- I. See drawing UM 40.
- Install pole mounted enclosures a minimum of 4 feet above ground. Specify conduit or U-guards as needed to extend at least one foot below grade.
- Load break elbows and fused load break elbows are not part of this assembly. They should be specified separately.
- 4. Owner to specify whether pad mounting or pole mounting is required.

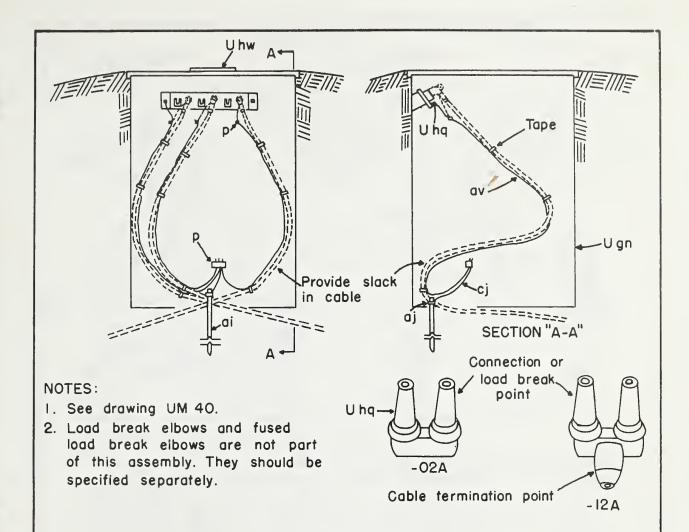




ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL	SECTION	DNALIZING UN	NITS	
С	1	Bolt, mochine, 5/8" x required length	Designate as:	No. of cable	No. of	
		(pole mounted)	UNIT	termination	load break	
d	1	Washer, square, 2 1/4" (pole mounted)	OIVII	points	points	
j	1	Screw, log , 1/2" x 4" (pole mounted)	UM 3-02	0	2	
P		Connectors, as required	UM 3-03	0	3	
ai	1	Rod, ground, galvanized steel (for	UM 3-04	0	4	
		cathodic protection)	UM3-06	0	6	
aj	1	Clamp, ground rod	UM3-08	0	8	
av		Jumpers, as required	UM3-11	l	ı	
cj		Ground wire, as required	UM3-12	1	2	
Ugn	1	Enclosure	UM3-21	2	l '	
Uhq	1	Cable termination, multipoint	UM3-22	2	2	
Uhw	1	Sign ,warning				
		Tope, as required				

SINGLE-PHASE SECTIONALIZING ASSEMBLY
POLE OR PAD-MOUNTED

Dec. 1974 UM 3-02 To UM 3-22

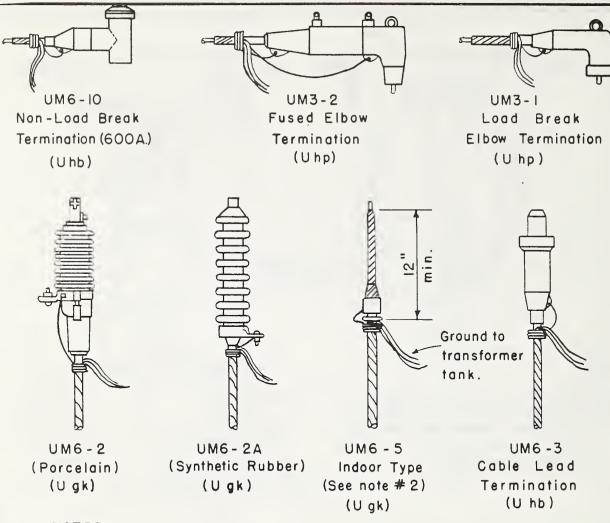


ITEM	NQ	MATERIAL	SECTION	ONALIZING UN	NITS
P		Connectors , as required	Designate as:	No. of cable	No. of
ai	1	Rod , ground , galvanized steel (for cathodic protection)	UNIT	termination points	load break points
aj	1	Clamp, ground rod	UM3-02A	0	2
av		Jumpers, No. 6 copper, as required	UM3-03A	0	3
сj		Ground wire, as required	UM3-04A	0	4
Ugn	1	Enclosure with solid cover	UM3-06A	0	6
Uhq		Cable termination, multipoint	UM3-08A	0	8
Uhw	1	Sign, warning	UM3-IIA		l I
		Tape, as required	UM3-12A		2
			UM3 - 2IA	2	ı
			UM3-22A	2	2

SINGLE - PHASE SECTIONALIZING
ASSEMBLY - SUBMERSIBLE

Dec. 1974

UM3-02A TO UM3-22A



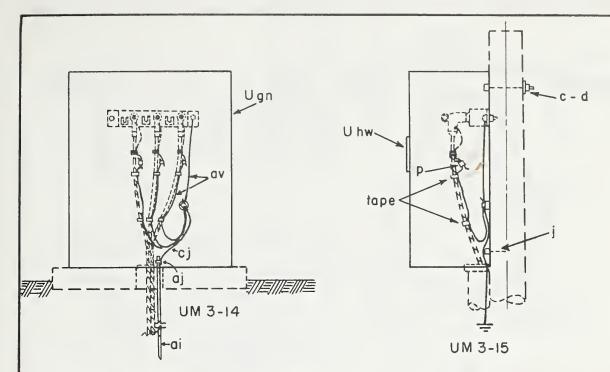
- 1. Use one strand of concentric neutral to ground termination
- 2. UM6-5: Start on insulating portion of prefabricated cone and apply two layers of weather and track resistant insulating vinyl or silicone cover tape. Do not use friction or conducting tape.
- 3. Install termination on cable in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- 4. Outdoor termination unit includes hardware for attachment to mounting brackets.

PRIMARY CABLE TERMINATIONS

UM3-1, UM3-2, UM6-2,

Dec. 1974

UM6-2A, UM6-3, UM6-5, UM6-10

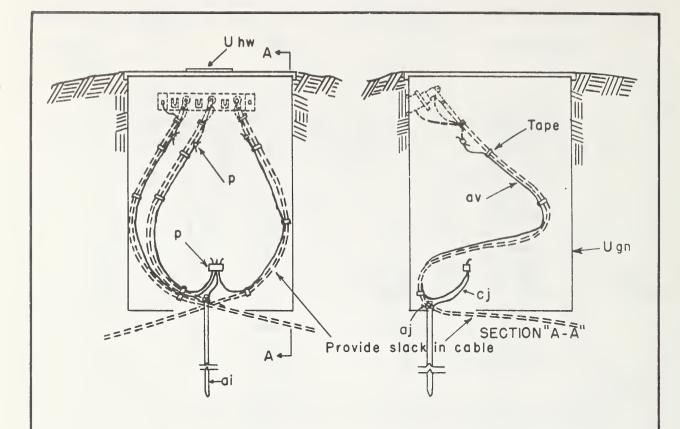


- Multipoint termination assembly must be specified separately.
 See drawing UM 40.
- 2. Install pole mounted enclosures a minimum of 4 feet above ground. Specify conduit or U-guards as needed to extend at least one foot below grade.
- 3. Load break elbows and fused load break elbows are not part of this assembly. They should be specified separately.

ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL	ITEM	NO.	
		Tope, as required	ai	1	Rod, ground, galvanized steel (for
С	T	Bolt, mochine, 5/8" x required length			cathodic protection)
		(pole mounted)	сј		Ground wire, os required
d	1	Washer, square, 2 1/4" (pole mounted)			
j	1	Screw, lag, 1/2" x 4" (pole mounted)			
р		Connectors, as required			
αv		Jumpers, as required			
aj	I	Clamp, ground rod			
Ugn	1	Enclosure			
Uhw	1	Sign, warning			

SINGLE-PHASE SECTIONALIZING ASSEMBLY
POLE OR PAD-MOUNTED

Dec. 1974 UM 3-14, UM 3-15

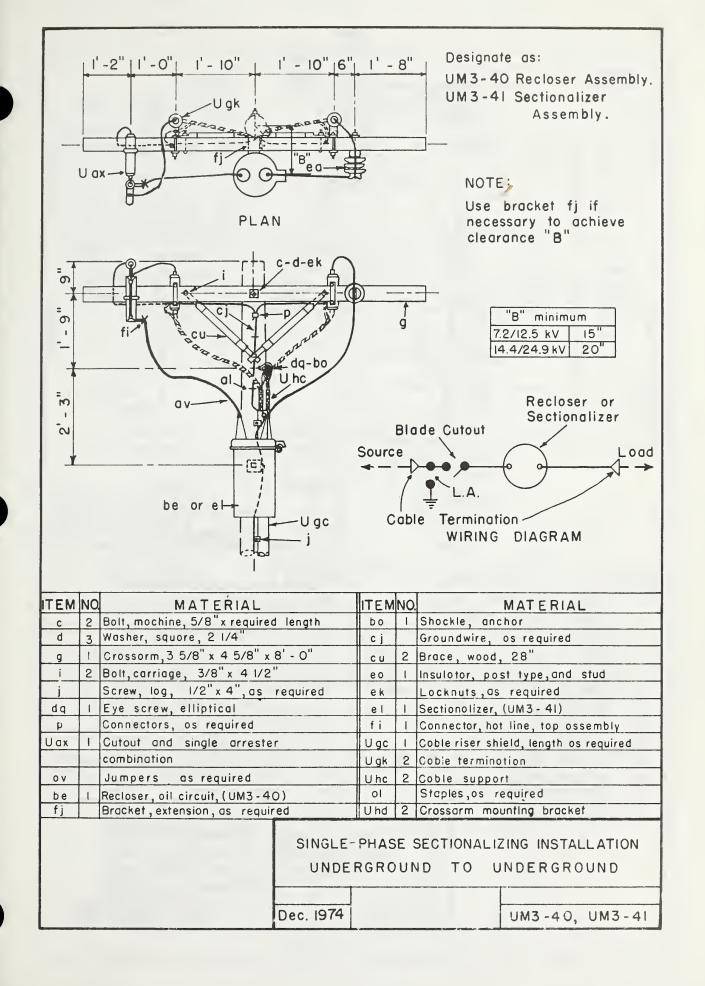


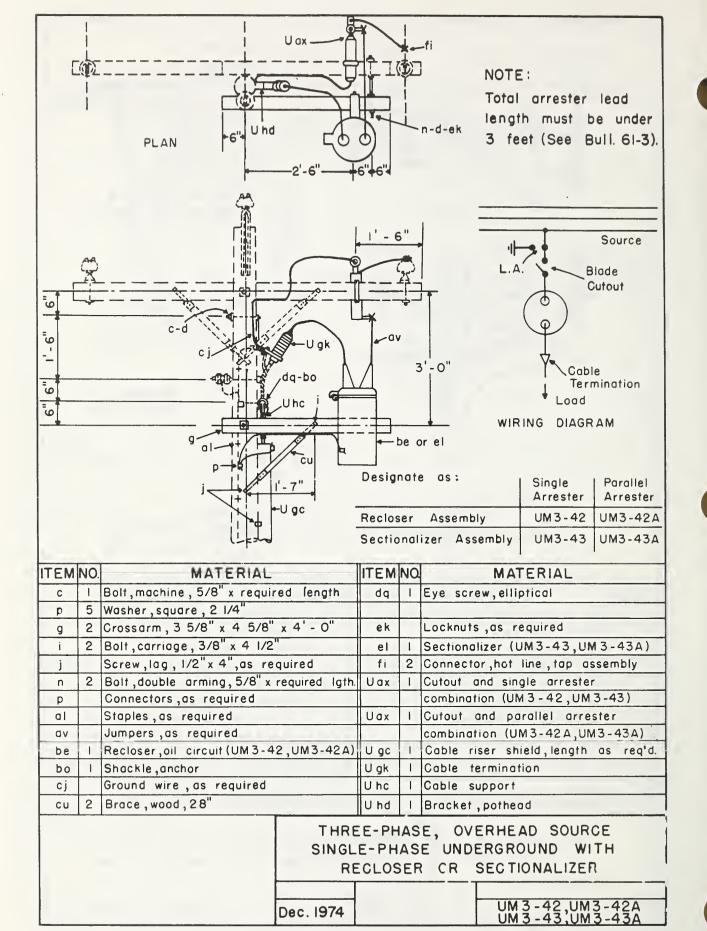
- 1. Multipoint termination assembly must be specified separately. See drawing UM 40.
- 2. Load break elbows and fused load break elbows are not part of this assembly. They should be specified separately.

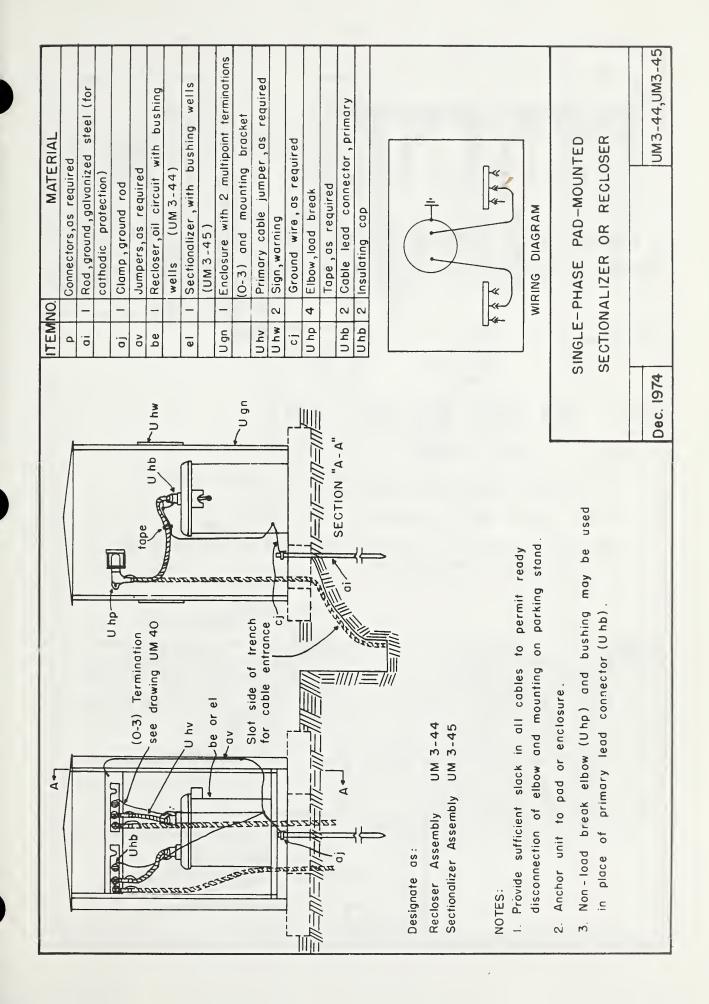
TEM	NO.	MATERIAL	ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL
Р		Connectors, as required	oi	1	Rod, ground, galvanized steel (for
av		Jumpers, No.6 copper, as required			cathodic protection)
aj	1	Clamp, ground rod	сј		Ground wire, as required
Ugn	1	Enclosure with solid cover			
Uhw	1	Sign, warning			
		Tape, as required			

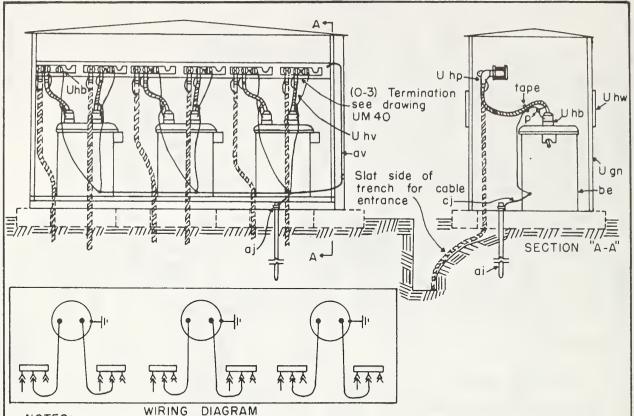
SINGLE-PHASE SECTIONALIZING
ASSEMBLY - SUBMERSIBLE

Dec. 1974 UM 3-16









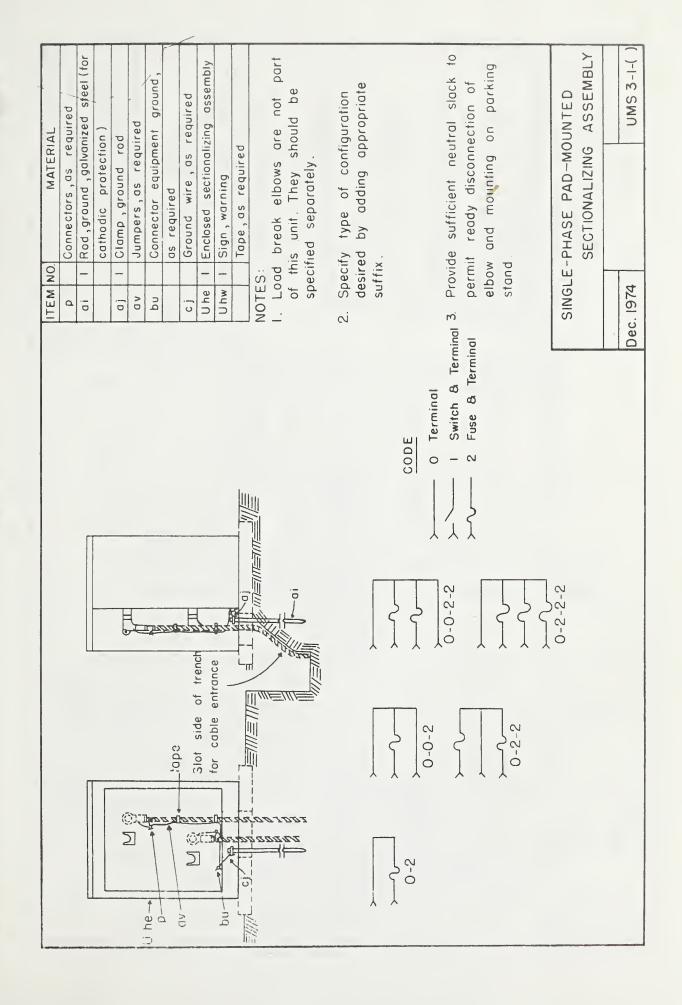
- 1. Provide sufficient slack in all cables to permit ready disconnection of elbow and maunting on parking stand.
- 2. Anchar units to pad ar enclosure.
- 3. Nan-load break elbow (Uhp) and bushing may be used in place af primary lead connector (Uhb).

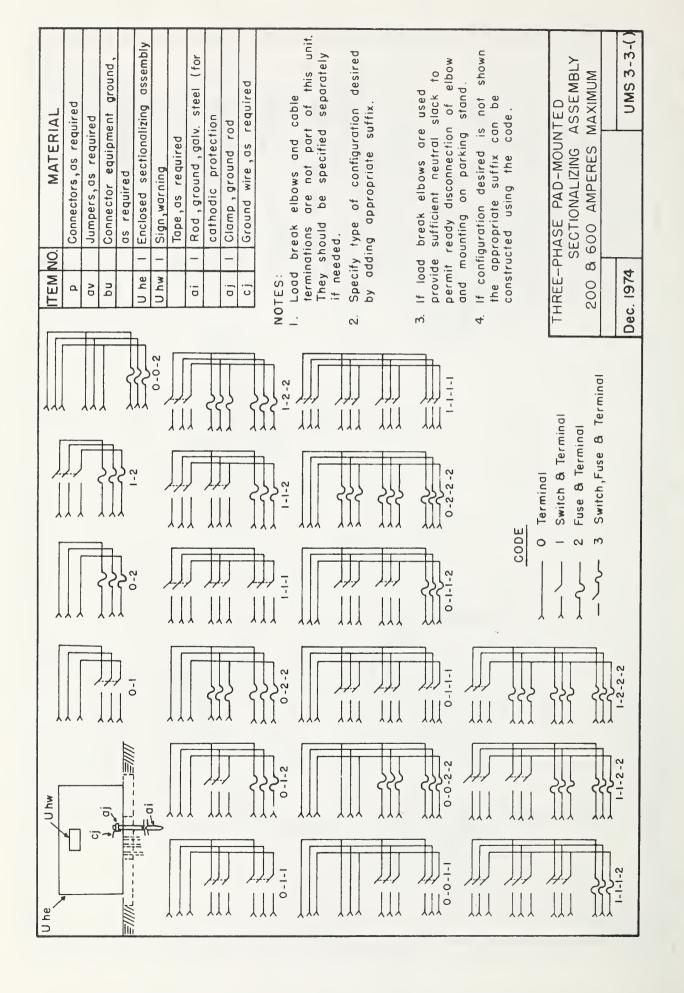
ITEM	NQ	MATERIAL	ITEM				
Р		Connectors, as required	Uhb 6		Cable lead cannectar , primary		
ai	1	Rad , graund , galvanized steel (far	Uhp	12	Elbaw, laad break .		
		cathadic pratectian)	Uhv		Primary cable jumper ,as required		
aj	1	Clamp , graund rod	Uhb	6	Insulating cap		
av		Jumpers , as required	Uhw	2	Sign, warning		
be	3	Reclaser, ail circuit with bushing			Tape ,as required		
		wells					
Сj		Graund wire , as required					
Ugn		Enclosure with 6 multipoint					
		terminations (0-3) & mounting bracket					

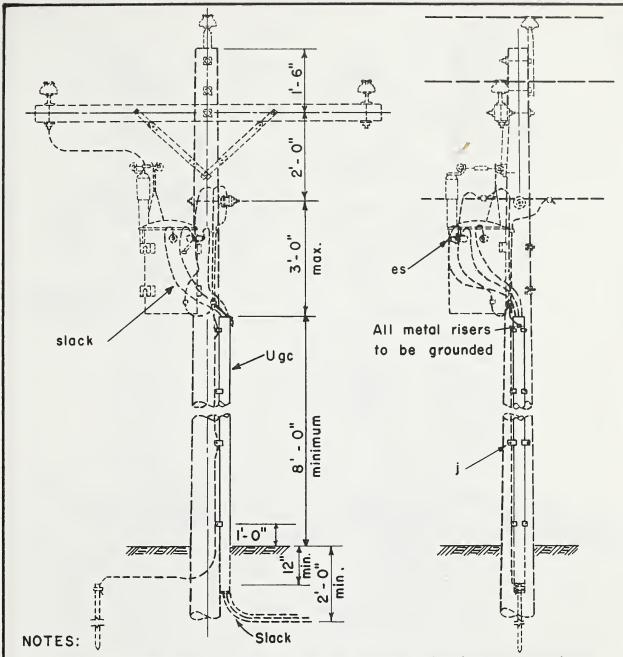
THREE SINGLE - PHASE PAD - MOUNTED RECLOSERS

Dec. 1974

UM 3-46



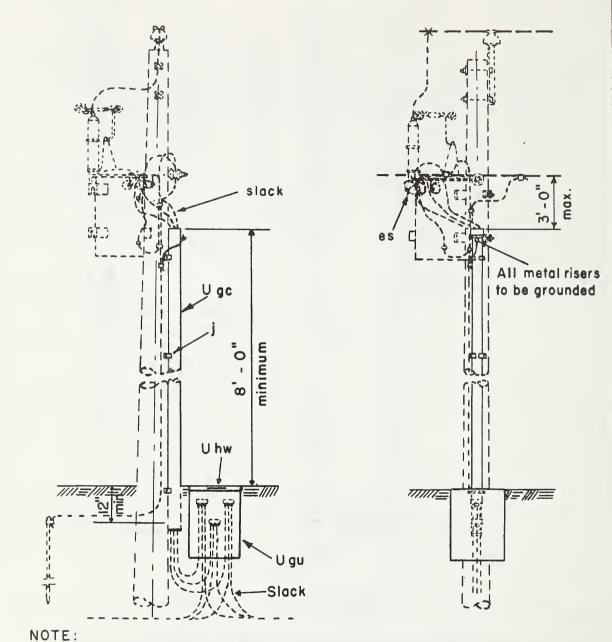




- I. Dress or seal secondary cables to prevent entrance of moisture at transformer terminals.
- 2. Slack shall be provided to prevent damaging strain on cable after backfilling.

ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL	ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL	
J		Screw, lag, 1/2" x 4", as required				
Ugc	1	Cable riser shield, length as req'd	es		Moisture seal	
		SI			(V. SINGLE - PHASE CABLE TERMINAL POLE	

Dec. 1974 UM5



Dress or seal secondary cables to prevent entrance of moisture at transformer terminals.

TEM NO. MATERIAL ITEM NO. MATERIAL

j Screw, lag, 1/2" x 4", as required Ugu Power pedestal

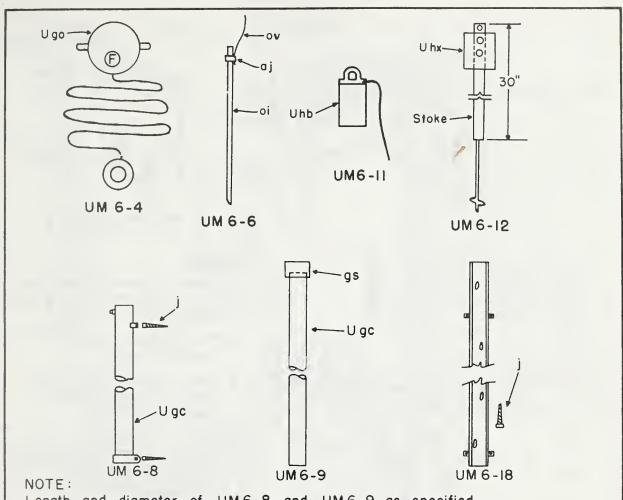
Ugc Cable riser shield, length as required Uhw Sign, warning

es

GUIDE FOR
SECONDARY CABLE TERMINAL POLE
MULTIPLE SERVICES

Moisture seal

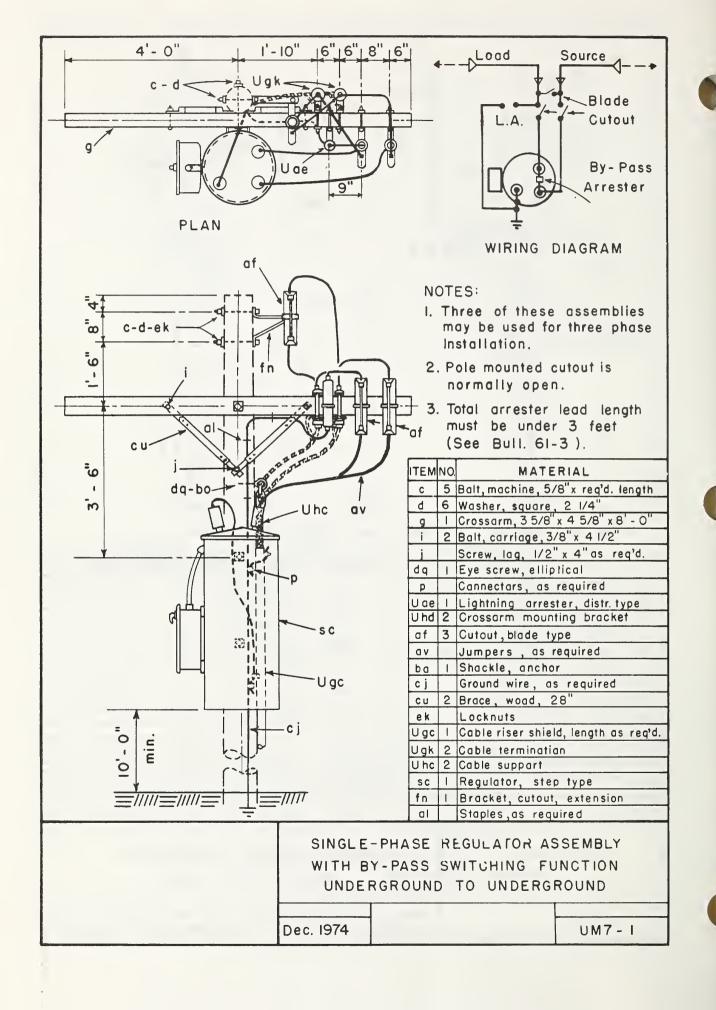
Dec. 1974 UM 5 - 5

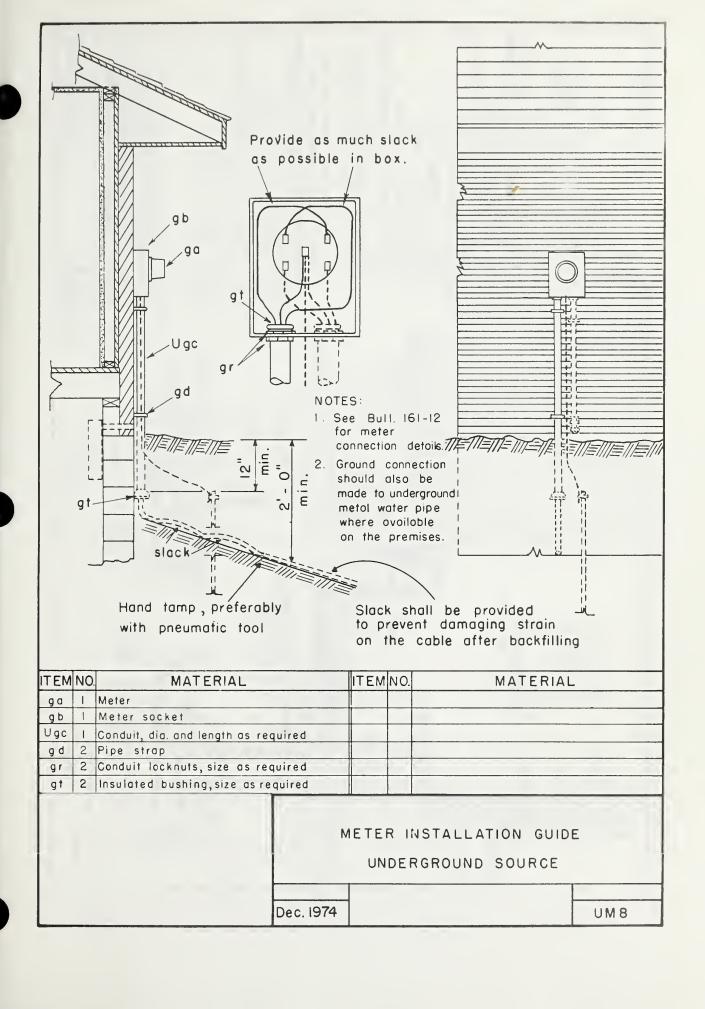


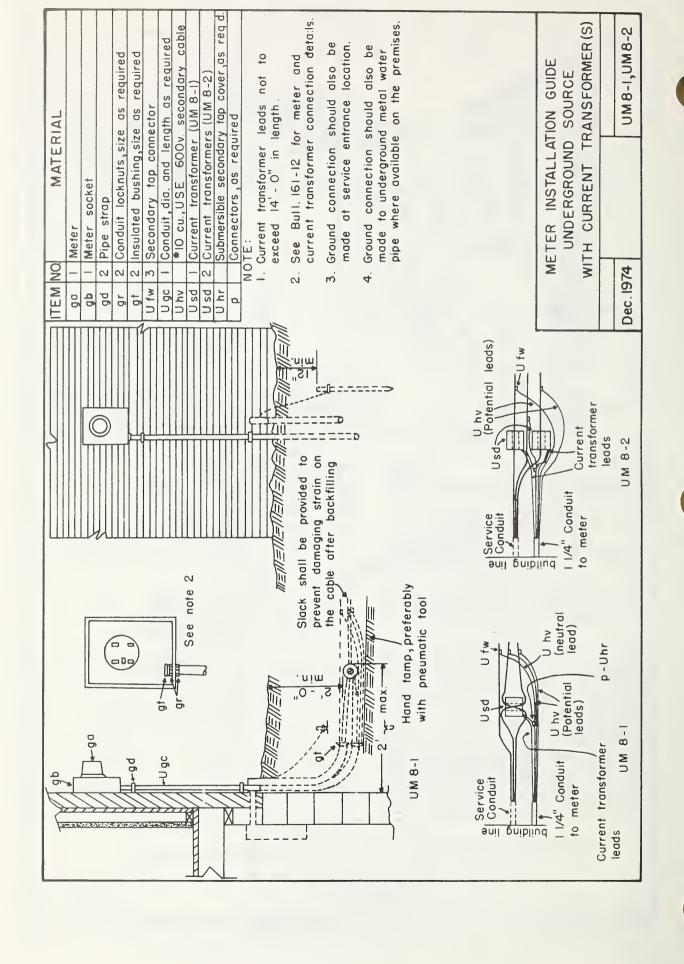
Length and diameter of UM6-8 and UM6-9 as specified.

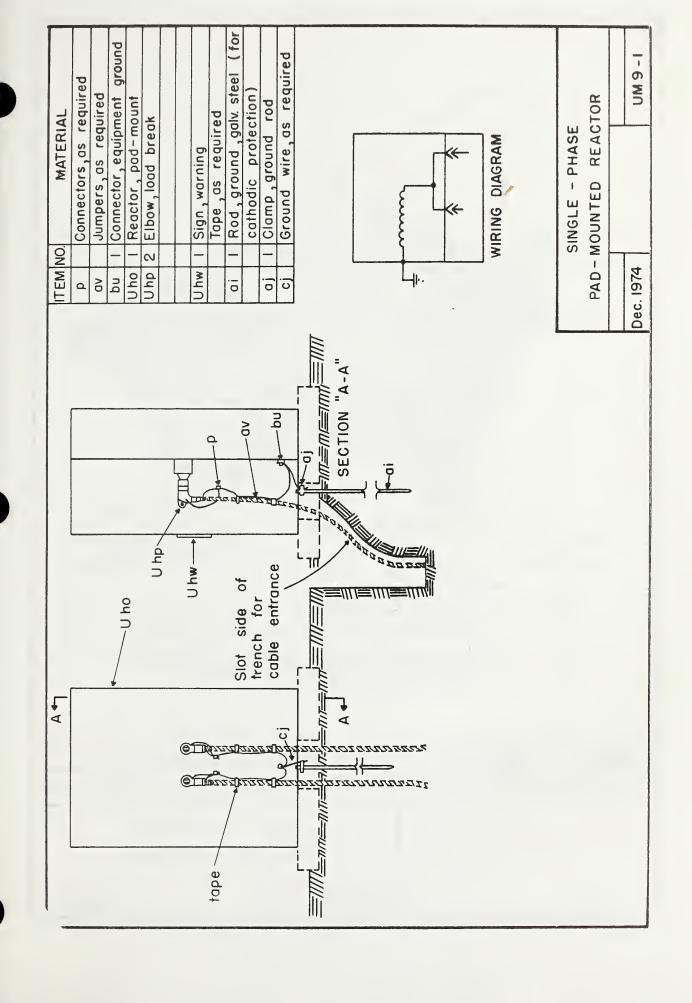
ITEM	MATERIAL	UM6-4	UM6-6	UM6-8	UM6-9	UM6-11	UM6-12	UM6-18
j	Screw, lag, 1/2" x 4"			as reg'd.				as regid
Uhb	Insulating cap					1		
ai	Rod, ground, galvanized steel		1					
aj	Clamp, ground rod							
av	Jumper, No. 6 min. copper equiv.		os req'd					
gs	Conduit coupling				ı			
Uhx	Cable route marker						1	
Ugc	Conduit				1			
U gc	Riser shield			1				
U go	Fault indicator	1						
	Stake							
	Conduit straps			os reg'd.				
	Backing plote							
	·							

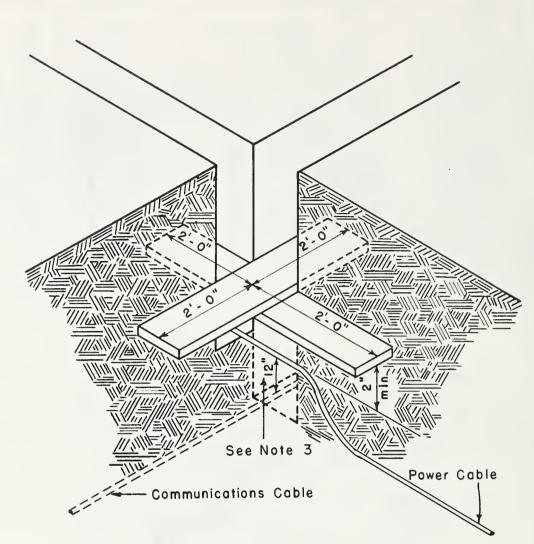
MISCELLANEOUS ASSEMBLIES UNDERGROUND CABLE Dec. 1974 UM6-4,UM6-6,UM5-8,UM6-9,UM6-11,UM6-12,UM6-18





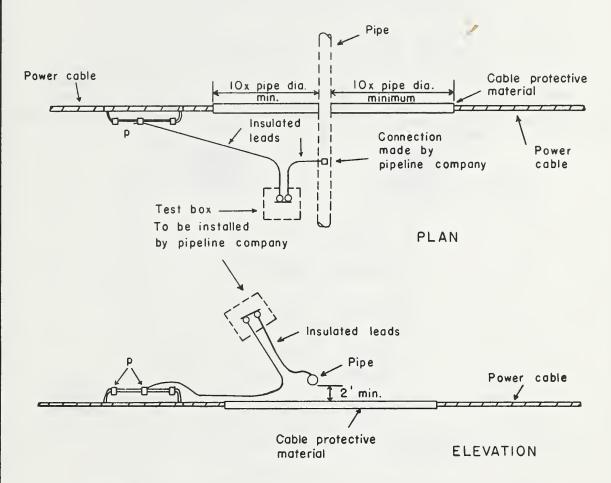






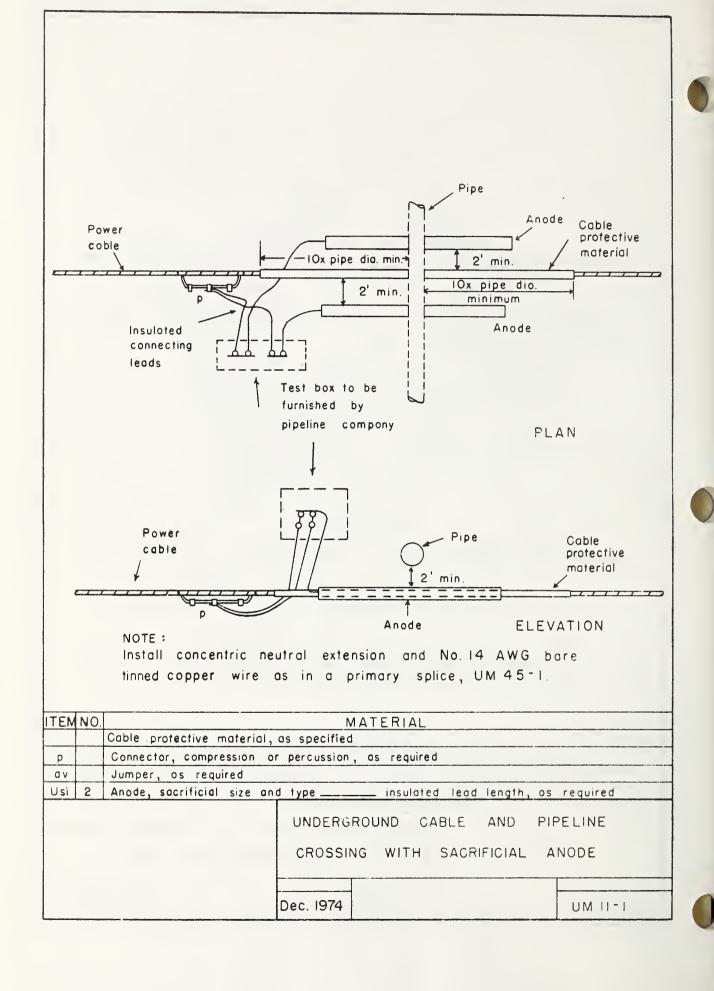
- 1. All planks to be treated as per REA specifications.
- 2. Planks must be free from preservative bleeding.
- 3. This construction required only when power cable crosses over communications cable.

ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL	ITEM	1 NO.	MATERIAL	
	2	Plank, 2"x 6" x 4'-0" long				4
				CABLE	CROSSING	
			PF	ROTECTIO	N ASSEMBLY	
		De	c. 1974			UM IO



NOTE: Install concentric neutral extension and No.14 AWG bare tinned copper wire as in a primary splice, UM 45-1.

ITEM	MATERIAL					
	Cable protective material, as specified					
р	Connectors, compression or percussion, as required					
av	Jumpers, as required					
	UND	ERGROUND CABLE AND PIPELII WITH INTERFERENCE BO				
	Dec.	1974	UMII			





BEFORE DIGGING or DRIVING STAKES
PLEASE CALL
YOUR ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVE *

* Cooperative name and telephone number may be inserted as an alternate.

- "A" Approx.

NOTE:

Approximate

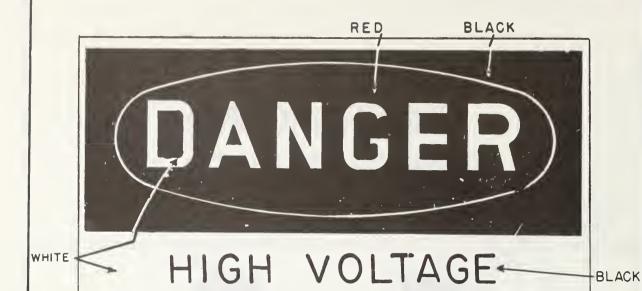
<u>.</u>8

Sign shall have a yellow back ground with black letters.

	INCHES					
Α	4	7				
В	5	12				

WARNING SIGN

Dec. 1974 UM 12



DO NOT REMOVE THIS BARRIER

* Wording should be appropriate for hazard and may include system identification.

NOTE:

Danger signs should be used only where an immediate hazard exists, for example, on barriers guarding exposed high voltage parts. (Item Uhw)

STANDARD	PROPORTIONS	All DIMENSIONS	IN INCHES
----------	-------------	----------------	-----------

Sign Size Height Width	Black Rectangular Panel Height Width	Red Oval Height Width	Word Danger Height
7 x 10	3 1/4 x 9 3/8	2 7/8 x 8 1/2	1 7/16
10 x 14	4 5/8 x 3 3/8	4 1/8 x 117/8	2 1/16
14 x 20	6 1/2 x 19 3/8	5 3/4 x 17	2 7/8.
20 x 28	9 1/4 × 27 3/8	8 1/4 x 23 7/8	4 1/8

WARNING SIGN GUIDE DANGER

Dec. 1974

UM 12 - I

YELLOW-BLACK

CAUTION

BLACK-

HIGH VOLTAGE

* DO NOT ENTER THIS ENCLOSURE

Wording should be appropriate for hazard and may include system identification.

NOTE:

Caution signs shall be used only towarn against potential hazards, for example, on exterior of pad-mounted equipment.

(Item Uhw)

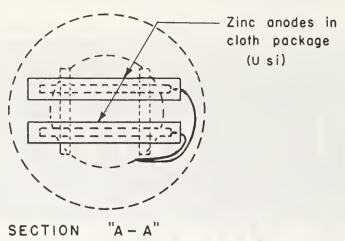
S	STANDARD PROPORTIONS ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES						
Sign Height		Size Width	Black Rectangular Panel Height Width	Word Caution Height			
7	×	10	2 1/4 x 9 3/8	1 5/8			
10	х	14	3 1/4 x 1 3 3/8	2 1/4			
14	х	20	3 3/4 x 19 3/8	2 3/4			
20	х	28	4 1/4 x 27 3/8	3 1/4			

WARNING SIGN GUIDE

CAUTION

Dec. 1974

UM12 - 2

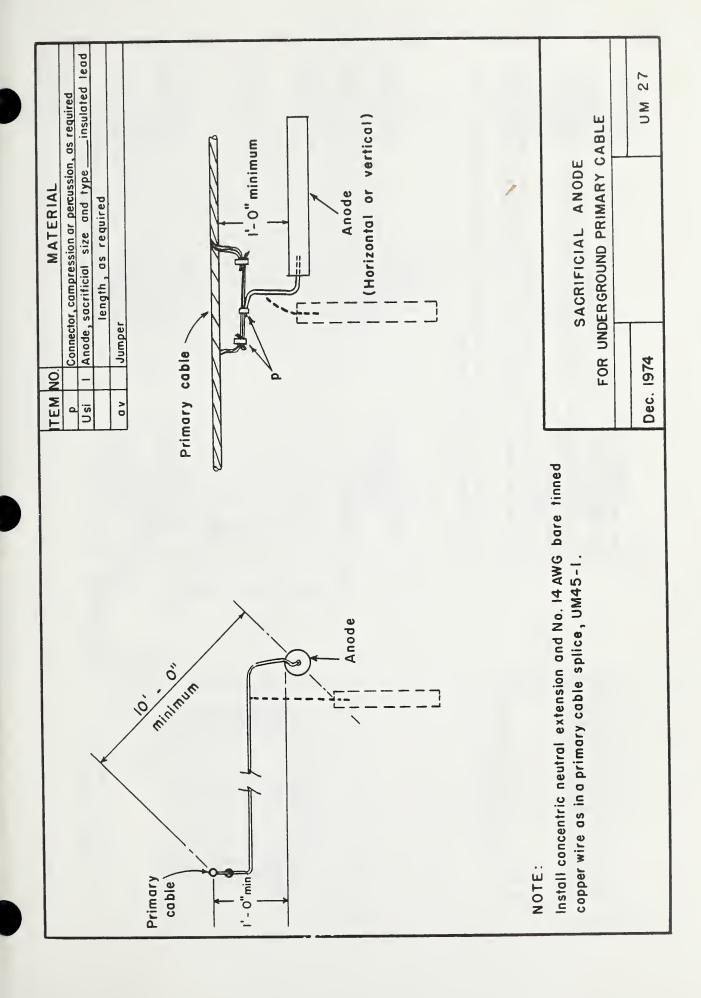


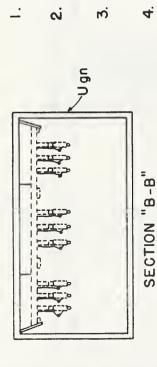
- I. Each zinc anode to be 1.4" sq. x 24" long. Shall be special high grade zinc with not more than 0.0014% iron, not more than 0.006 % lead and not more than 0.005 % copper after casting.
- 2. Anode to have 6'-6" long lead No.6 AWG TW silver soldered to anode core.
- 3. Backfill package of 50% gypsum, 50% bentonite in cloth package to be supplied on anode.
- 4. Anode leads to be connected to tank ground.

Concrete blocks

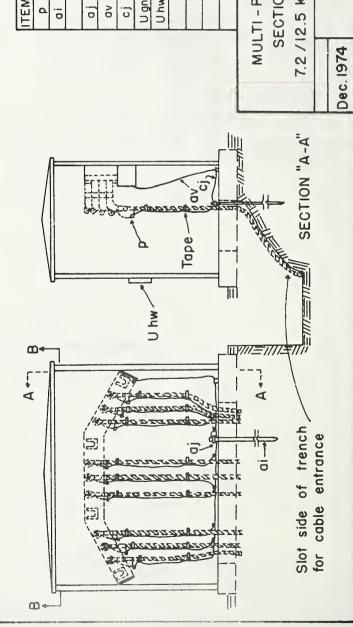
Backfill material

TEM	NO.	MATERIAL		ITEM	NO.	MATERIAL
р		Connectors, as required				Backfill, as required
J si	2	Anode, zinc				
					2 4 6	BIEICIAI ANORE
			505			RIFICIAL ANODE
			FOF			RIFICIAL ANODE ERSIBLE TRANSFORMER
			FOF			



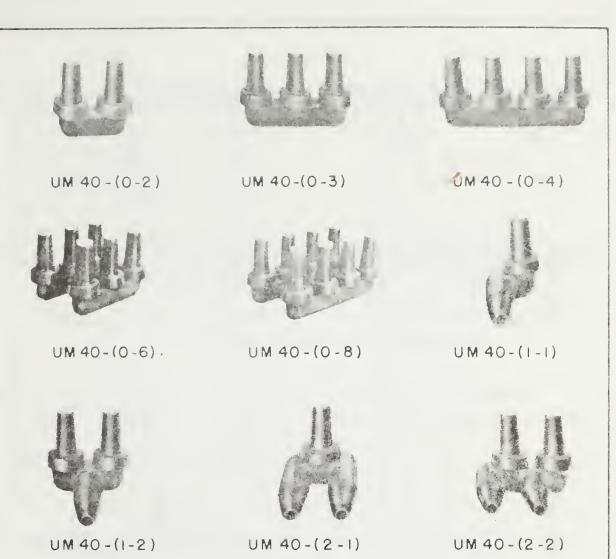


- 1. This assembly is for all multi-phase sectionalizing points for load currents to 200 amperes.
- Multipoint termination assemblies must be specified separately. See drawing UM 40.
- part of this assembly unit. They should be specified separately Load break elbows and fused load break elbows are not
- All neutrals and metallic non-current carrying parts shall be interconnected and grounded. 4.



ITEM NO.	NO.	MATERIAL
۵		Connectors , as required
ō	_	Rod, ground, galvanized steel (for
		cathodic profection)
o j	-	Clamp, ground rod
٥٨		Jumpers, as required
Сj		Ground wire, as required
U gn	-	Enclosure with mounting attachments
Uhw	_	Sign, warning
		Tape ,as required

MULTI-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED SECTIONALIZING ASSEMBLIES 7.2 / 12.5 kV, 200 AMPERES MAXIMUM **UM 33**



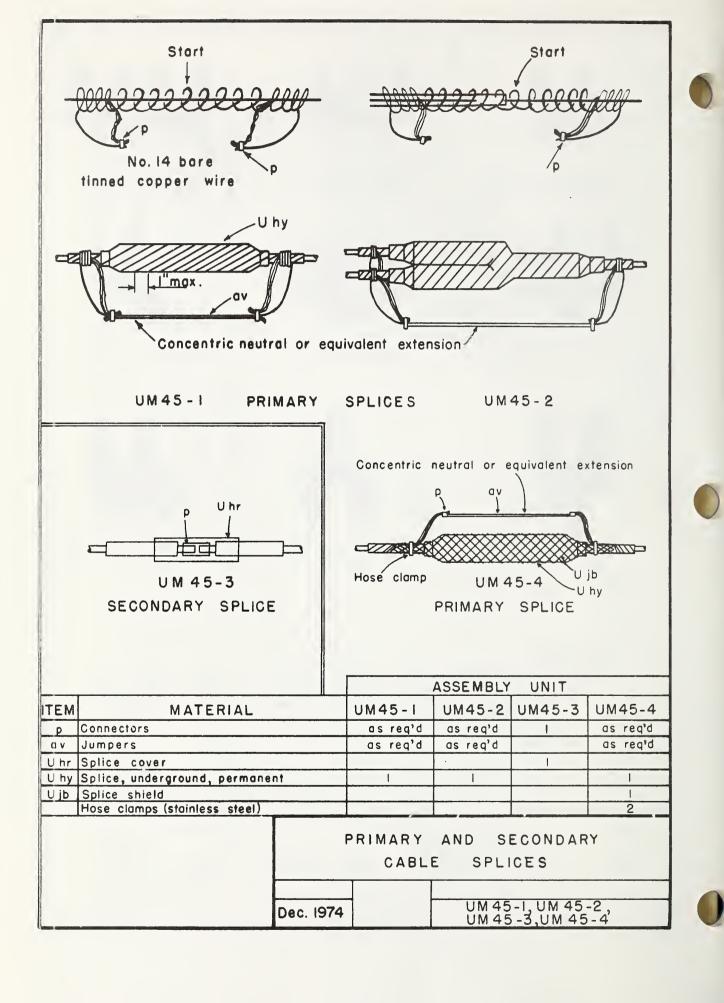
Example:

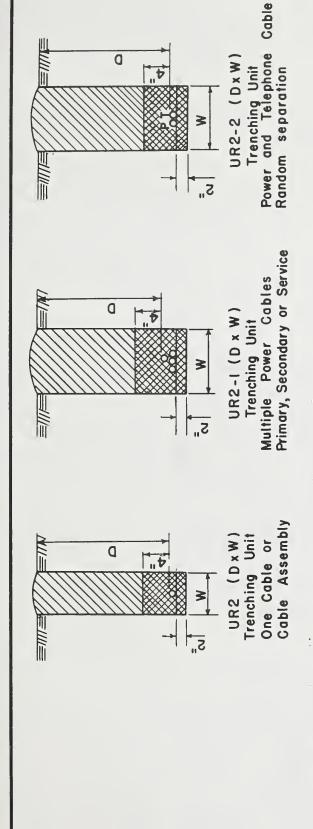
UM 40-(2-1) designates a termination with two cable termination points and one load break point.

MULTIPOINT TERMINATIONS

Dec. 1974

UM 40-()





- Depth (D) and width (W) are specified in description of units.
- Depths specified are to finished grade. oi
- in trench and laying Over-excavate trenches as necessary to allow for (a) sand bedding or (b). loose sandy soils or (c) where more than one cable will be installed in tre of first cable may cause trench damage and reduction in depth.
- Sand bedding is not part of these units and will be specified as needed for UR2 trenches. 4.
- Backfilling is part of all trenching units including joint-use trenches. Ŋ.

LEGEND

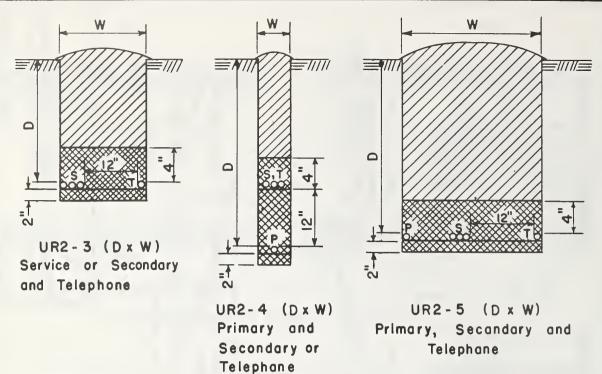
Sand or clean soil.

otherwise specified Wheel compacted backfill unless

Undisturbed earth.

TRENCHES FOR DIRECT BURIAL CABLES Dec. 1974

$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$
	UR2 TO UR2-2



- 1. Depth (D) and width (W) are specified in description of units.
- 2. Depths specified are to finished grade.

Unless Otherwise Specified

- 3. Over-excavate trenches as necessary to allow far (a) sand bedding or (b) loase and sandy sails ar (c) where more than ane cable will be installed in trench and laying af first cable may cause trench damage and reduction in depth.
- 4. Sand bedding is not part of these units and will be specified as needed.
- 5. Backfilling is part of all trenching units including joint-use trenches.

Bedding Sand Undisturbed Earth ar Clean Sail

Wheel Campacted Backfill

TRENCHES FOR DIRECT BURIAL CABLES

Dec. 1974 UR2-3 TO UR2-5



